

19980609.qrp v01_n117.qrs.980609

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 19:03:12 EDT
From: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: QRP-L digest 1117

QRP-L Digest 1117

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) [12629] Re: NorCal Zombie badges
by "Bob Kellogg" <ae4ic@nr.infi.net>
- 2) [12630] Re: Field Day Dup sheets/log
by "John J. McDonough" <jjmcd@mdn.net>
- 3) [12631] Re: Field Day Dup sheets/log
by Richard Brittingham <rbritt@visi.net>
- 4) [12632] Re: HamCom 98, WoW!!
by "j.w. thornton" <dub@oklahoma.net>
- 5) [12633] Re: QRP from alkaline batteries?
by Zack Lau <zlau@arrl.org>
- 6) [12634] band allocation
by "Duane" <duane@flinet.com>
- 7) [12635] Re: HB Contest
by "Jim Kortge, K8IQY" <jokortge@mci2000.com>
- 8) [12636] Whiterook Mini-Keys
by "Ron Polityka" <wb3aal@talon.net>
- 9) [12637] Tech America specials
by "rohre" <rohre@arlut.utexas.edu>
- 10) [12638] Mouser for parts excellent serv.
by "rohre" <rohre@arlut.utexas.edu>
- 11) [12639] Re: Tech America
by Henry Freedenberg <henryf@quartz.gly.fsu.edu>
- 12) [12640] Re: Altoids boxes
by WD6BOR@aol.com
- 13) [12641] Elmer101: driver question
by penzo@juno.com (Michael A Penzo)
- 14) [12642] Re: band allocation
by "Tim, KD5CKP" <kd5ckp@bellsouth.net>
- 15) [12643] NiCads of Olde, or 'Memory = Damage'
by Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
- 16) [12644] Re: BATTERY SIZING QUESTION
by Andy Fox <foxes@theriver.com>
- 17) [12645] antenna tuner question
by "DJ Rock" <b2bn@hotmail.com>
- 18) [12646] STAB AT ZM-2 ISSUE
by ARDUJENSKI@aol.com
- 19) [12647] New from Morse Express

- by "Marshall Emm" <mgemm@mtechnologies.com>
- 20) [12648] Re: Mouser for parts excellent serv.
by Roger Hightower <n7kt@earthlink.net>
- 21) [12649] Another Norcal 40A ON THE AIR
by "Kelly Ellison" <kelman@dialnet.net>
- 22) [12650] Re: Altoids boxes
by "Frank A. West" <ke6vhm@earthlink.net>
- 23) [12651] Re permeability of multipurpose paper
by mike czuhajewski <wa8mcq@abs.net>
- 24) [12652] QRP dinner in Laurel, MD on Wed
by mike czuhajewski <wa8mcq@abs.net>
- 25) [12653] antenna launchers and "shaggy dog stories"
by "K. Babcock" <casey@mufn.org>
- 26) [12654] RE: antenna tuner question (Airdux 1010)
by Conrad <radman@best.com>
- 27) [12655] <http://www.unitedspacealliance.com:/live/tracker.htm>
by "Alan Kaul W6RCL" <alan.kaul@worldnet.att.net>
- 28) [12656] Low power transmitter
by RangerSF5@aol.com
- 29) [12657] Solar: No flux on 40M?
by Paul Harden <pharden@aoc.nrao.edu>
- 30) [12658] More solar info
by Paul Harden <pharden@aoc.nrao.edu>
- 31) [12659] Elmer101: Question re lesson 4
by "Brian Jones" <brian_jones@uk.ibm.com>
- 32) [12660] Re: Mouser for parts excellent serv.
by Wayne Alexander <walexander@wwn.net>
- 33) [12661] NiCd "memory" - a possible explanation
by Peter_Simpson@ne.3com.com
- 34) [12662] re: More solar info
by Paul Helbert <phelbert@rica.net>
- 35) [12663] help with CW
by Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>
- 36) [12664] Re: TNX ON TECH AMER BATTERY
by Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>
- 37) [12665] Re: NorCal Zombie badges
by Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>
- 38) [12666] Emtech ZM-1 no longer made? Options?
by msparkes@juno.com (Michael S Parkes)
- 39) [12667] Re: Emtech ZM-1 no longer made? Options?
by "Ivan Dubinsky" <ipd@direct.ca>
- 40) [12668] Re: Field Day Dupe Sheet
by Jim Osburn <wd9eyb@butler.indiana.net>
- 41) [12669] Elmer 101
by Brad Mugleston <bmug@gwl.com>
- 42) [12670] Elmer 101
by Brad Mugleston <bmug@gwl.com>
- 43) [12671] Wireless Week article - 420-450 MHz

- by John Foote <w3gx@yahoo.com>
- 44) [12672] Need PIXIE design help
by Vince Kumagai <sonofullr@idcomm.com>
- 45) [12673] BULLETIN - Solar Maximum Rush
by Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>
- 46) [12674] A Technical question
by "Michael A. Gipe" <mgipe@reliablemeters.com>
- 47) [12675] MFJ Tuner and Paddle SOLD
by kreinbd@ccgate.dl.nec.com (David Kreinberg)
- 48) [12676] question on variable bandwidth
by joerg.behrens@ubs.com
- 49) [12677] Tech America URL
by Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
- 50) [12678] RE: antenna tuner question
by Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
- 51) [12679] RE: NiCd "memory" - a possible explanation
by Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
- 52) [12680] NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! (doesn't exist)
by "Scott Rosenfeld [NF3I]" <ham@w3eax.umd.edu>
- 53) [12681] MAC LOGS FREE
by ARDUJENSKI@aol.com
- 54) [12682] Re: NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! (doesn't exist)
by Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>
- 55) [12683] Re: Solar: No flux on 40M?
by "David D. Meacham" <ddm@datatamers.com>
- 56) [12684] Re: NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! Not Quite!
by "Bob Follett" <bfollett@ditell.com>
- 57) [12685] Re: Ni cad memory
by Leon Heller <leon@lfheller.demon.co.uk>
- 58) [12686] Dayton report
by "Tony Fishpool" <g4wif@btinternet.com>
- 59) [12687] Antenna launching story
by tom whalen <whalen@swcp.com>
- 60) [12688] Comment on NiCds
by "Scott Rosenfeld [NF3I]" <ham@w3eax.umd.edu>
- 61) [12689] Re: Ni cad memory
by KC5TJA <kc5tja@topaz.axisinternet.com>
- 62) [12690] Re: Altoids boxes
by Ed Tanton <n4xy@att.net>
- 63) [12691] Re: NiCds
by Niel Skousen <nskousen@scientech.com>
- 64) [12692] Re: NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! Not Quite!
by Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>
- 65) [12693] Re: Dayton 2N2222 Contest
by Tellefsen Bob-CNSE97 <cse97@lmpsil02.comm.mot.com>
- 66) [12694] Re: A LITTLE FUNNY COMMUNICATIONS TRIVIA
by DYARNES@aol.com
- 67) [12695] I'm back from Vermont - trip report

by "Scott Rosenfeld [NF3I]" <ham@w3eax.umd.edu>
68) [12696] MFJ Keyboard
by tshilhanek@juno.com
69) [12697] Resonant Diopole vs everything else.
by "Ronald H. Evans" <rhevan1@ibm.net>
70) [12698] Altoids Press
by Tim Pettibone <tpettibo@NMSU.Edu>
71) [12699] Re: MFJ Keyboard
by Bill Jones <kd7s@psnw.com>
72) [12700] Speaking of Altoids...
by Steven Weber <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>
73) [12701] RE: NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! (doesn't exist)
by Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
74) [12702] Noisy '94 Toyota T100
by Niel Skousen <nskousen@scientech.com>
75) [12703] Re: MFJ Keyboard
by Steven Weber <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>
76) [12704] Fw: TAC Contest
by "Ron Polityka" <wb3aal@talon.net>
77) [12705] Field Day Dup sheets
by Mike - W0TMW <crucis@sky.net>
78) [12706] Fw: NiCds
by "Bob Follett" <bfollett@ditell.com>
79) [12707] Re: GQRP - Dayton report
by George Gingell <k3tks@u1.abs.net>
80) [12708] dupsheets
by adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (Chuck Adams)
81) [12709] Re: Resonant Diopole vs everything else.
by mwattcpa@earthlink.net (Marty Watt)
82) [12710] QRP CD ROM Project
by adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (Chuck Adams)
83) [12711] Re: Resonant Diopole vs everything else.
by Vic Rosenthal <rakefet@rakefet.com>
84) [12712] Yaesu Ft-530 battery found
by "Paul R. Valko" <prvalko@oakland.edu>
85) [12713] RE: Resonant Diopole vs everything else.
by Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
86) [12714] NiCad Memory, a Theological Reflection
by FrConrad@aol.com
87) [12715] Re: Acrobat help
by Bill Howell <bhowell@mail.utexas.edu>
88) [12716] Re: NiCad Memory, a Theological Reflection
by DENNISMO@aol.com
89) [12717] New to the list
by "Kurt McCullum" <kdmccullum@bigfoot.com>
90) [12718] A LITTLE FUNNY COMMUNICATION TRIVA
by Keith Huggett <keith@g8izz.demon.co.uk>
91) [12719] Another Satisfied Norcal Zombie

- by Thomas Isgro <kc8dgu@postoffice.worldnet.att.net>
- 92) [12720] Re: Emtech ZM-1 no longer made? Options?
by w2bj@juno.com (Barry J Minsky)
- 93) [12721] Re: Resonant Dipole vs everything else.
by Danh Le <dql@slip.net>
- 94) [12722] More on that quick brown fox
by "Frank G3YCC" <g3ycc@g3ycc.prestel.co.uk>
- 95) [12723] Re: New to the list
by Ed Loranger <we6w@qsl.net>
- 96) [12724] Dayton Reports
by Jerry Parker <jparker@fix.net>

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 10:45:30 -0400
From: "Bob Kellogg" <ae4ic@nr.infi.net>
To: <pharden@aoc.nrao.edu>, "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-
l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12629] Re: NorCal Zombie badges
Message-ID: <199806082307.TAA03590@mailhost.infi.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Gang,

I'll bet Paul has seriously underestimated the demand for NorCal Zombie badges. I know I want one. So, when he opens the floodgates for orders, let's all send a couple of dollars with our order to help defray the costs. If there's a surplus, Paul can always put it in the NorCal kitty.

Sorry for doing this, Paul, I know you are doing the badges just for fun, but It wouldn't surprise me if you got orders for 2000 of them!

CUL,
Bob Kellogg, AE4IC, Greensboro, NC
Probably, but not nececelery. -- Benny Hill

> I have about 40 private emails from QRP-Lers wanting to know how to get
> one. So here's the deal ...
>
> I'll be making up another batch shortly to be more durable.

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 19:08:28 -0400

From: "John J. McDonough" <jjmcd@mdn.net>
To: <kd5ckp@bellsouth.net>, "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12630] Re: Field Day Dup sheets/log
Message-ID: <199806090006.4148300@midland2.mdn.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

> From: Tim, KD5CKP <kd5ckp@bellsouth.net>; owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
>
> ... but what if you don't have a PostScript reader?

Well, you grab a copy of GhostScript, of course!

72/73 de WB8RCR

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 19:24:30 -0400 (EDT)
From: Richard Brittingham <rbritt@visi.net>
To: "Tim, KD5CKP" <kd5ckp@bellsouth.net>
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12631] Re: Field Day Dup sheets/log
Message-ID: <Pine.GS0.3.96.980608192344.4646A-100000@ankara.visi.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

I dont have a postscript reader or a program to uncompress z files.

Thanks for the help with the dupsheets.....

Amateur Radio Operator as WD4AEF for 22 years
Now Vanity Call is W4MCD

Date: Mon, 08 Jun 1998 19:00:33 -0500
From: "j.w. thornton" <dub@oklahoma.net>

To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12632] Re: HamCom 98, WoW!!
Message-ID: <3.0.3.32.19980608190033.00a9d340@oklahoma.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

At 10:08 AM 6/8/98 -0700 Doug Hendricks wrote:
>snip>

>Fun is what Hamcom is. I enjoyed the weekend immensely, Chuck Adams, Doc
>Drake, Joe Spencer, Barbara Spencer, Burl Keeton, Jay Bromley, Martin Jue,
>Jerry Henshaw, Stuart Rohre, Ed Manual, Larry Wise, Wes Spence, Michael
>Hopkins, all made me feel right at home. Thank you for your hospitality.
>It was fun watching the CW contest, (Dub, you just gotta sharpen that
>pencil, grin.) Paul's Zombie buttons were an instant hit. Great flea
>market, real prices.

Hey Doug: There was not a thing wrong with the pencil, it was doin its
thing. It was the nut pushin the pencil that got off on the wrong line.
Nothin like a moments distraction to let the wind outta your sails!
Enjoyed it, and look forward to another go round.

You and others have said it all, GREAT HAMFEST! The overall crowd seemed
to be somewhat down, compared to previous years, but the QRP'ers were there
with bells on. (Or was that Zombie badges???) If you can't laugh at
yourself, you are missin most of the fun. Wish I could make the bash at
Ft. Tuthill, but that is a long trip, and same weekend as our OKC hamfest.
See Y'all next year, & on the bands. "72"

Dub WA5YFY
J. W. (Dub) Thornton
QRP-1 #159
Norcal #598
ARCI #6982
NW QRP #427
Minco, Okla. 73059

Date: Mon, 08 Jun 1998 20:08:52 -0400
From: Zack Lau <zlau@arrl.org>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12633] Re: QRP from alkaline batteries?
Message-ID: <357C7D14.5E36@arrl.org>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Interesting thing about alkalines

RS Enercell battery book--"its voltage falls a little bit every time its used." This means that you can use your high impedance digital meter to measure how much life is left in the battery, without using a load resistor. Well, most of the time. If the battery is defective and leaking it might measure OK without a load.

To figure out how much voltage you get at a given load and percentage discharge, you can go to the datasheets which have nice graphs. Alkalines come up short if you have heavy load that doesn't like a voltage drop.--Zack W1VT

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 19:10:09 -0400
From: "Duane" <duane@flinet.com>
To: "qrp-l group" <QRP-L@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12634] band allocation
Message-ID: <001b01bd9332\$95eb0fe0\$23180ed0@flinet.com.flinet.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Does anyone know of a website that has a photo of the current band allocation for all modes of ham communication? if so please email me the address.

thanks
duane@flinet.com
AB4BE Qrpl# 710

Date: Mon, 08 Jun 1998 20:44:50 -0400
From: "Jim Kortge, K8IQY" <jokortge@mci2000.com>
To: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com
Cc: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12635] Re: HB Contest
Message-ID: <3.0.1.16.19980608204450.426741fe@mail49.mci2000.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

At 05:13 PM 6/8/98 +0100, Chuck Adams, K5F0:

>

>Congratulations go to Jim Kortge for his 2N2222 HB XCVR
>and winner of the homebrew building contest. This is a
>must see item.

Thanks for the kind words, but my spies tell me that the
contest was cancelled because there were only 3 entries.
Not enough for a fair contest!

>Doug Hendricks, KI6DS, was hauling this
>thing around the country for Jim and I hope that Jim
>gets it back. :-) ;-)

Well actually, it was friend Paul Harden, NA5N, who offered
to take it to HamCom for me. I had sent it to him so he
could check it out on his Spectrum Analyzer, etc. and see
how good, (or bad) it actually was. Plus put it on the
air from NM and make a few contacts with it so I could
decide the rig's future e.g., kit it up for others to
build, redesign it to be better, or leave it as one of
the many projects that go in the "junk box" so to speak.

Paul will send it back when his analysis is complete.

BTW, did you know that every major circuit in the rig
was modelled with DesignLab (PSPIICE), except for the
crystal filter. I didn't have time to completely optimize
the design, but much of it has been. Part of the documentation
that went to Dayton was the notebook with the the circuit
models and their relevant responses. That, along with
the colored schematics and writeup made a pretty
complete package.

>

>It was ugly construction, but it was beautiful. Imagine
>this. One PC board plane approximately square and maybe
>4.5" on a side or maybe even 4x5". I didn't get the
>exact dimensions.

It's exactly 4" X 5"!

>Now block off areas for VF0, Mixer,
>RF Amps, Audio, etc. Now build each section within the
>areas but more importantly align parts and paths and
>soldered leads parallel along imaginary grid lines.
>It looked like a city map with parallel roads etc.

My wife Kathy commented one evening that it looked like a miniature city being constructed. The "Mahattan Style" of construction that I use for 'one off' designs like that rig really lends itself to doing neat, ugly construction. And the fact that I've build "neat" like that for the 41 years I've been in ham radio makes doing it that way a bit less time consuming than someone starting out perhaps.

BTW, the little pads used for the tie points are chits make from single sided PC board material using an Adel (TM) nibbling tool. The pads are glued down using super glue where needed. Keeping it neat makes it look good, and rigs that look good, work better. :-)

>

>Jim can give us more details on exactly how he did it
>and those of you at Dayton who saw it saw a work of art
>and a labor of love.

An article is planned for the fall issue of QRPP and maybe other publications if there is enough interest.

I'm also assessing the possibilities of offering the design as a semi-kit with a PC board and maybe the "hard to find" items like the matched crystals, etc. or letting one of the existing kit manufactures put it out in some form. Stayed tuned for more later if you're interested.

>

>I am personally sending him a \$50 check for the purpose of
>supporting his next project and some of the parts that he
>will need.

A generous offer Chuck, but not necessary. If you do send it, it will probably go to the American Lung Association for their research. A bunch of us bicycle nuts do a fund raiser for them each fall. Last year we (115 riders) raised over \$50,000 for them. Any donations greatfully accepted. And please gang, no flames!

>

>Again, congratulations Jim on the fine project and good
>work.

>

Thanks again Check for the nice comments. Glad some of the Texas gang got a chance to see the rig. And a special thanks to Paul, NA5N for taking it to HamCom.

72.....Jim

Jim Kortge, K8IQY (ex NU8N) | NorCal, QRP-L
 jokortge@mci2000.com | __o H.F. bicycle mobile
 Fenton, MI | _`\
 (*)/(*)
 NorCal 38S/30 Log - 34 States; 40 Countries - Running 3 watts
 Most recent - Iowa Mauritius

 NorCal 38S/17 Log - 22 States; 51 Countries - Running 1.5 watts
 Most recent - Alaska Ecuador

 Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 21:04:38 -0400
 From: "Ron Polityka" <wb3aal@talon.net>
 To: "QRP-L" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
 Subject: [12636] Whiterook Mini-Keys
 Message-ID: <012901bd9342\$9603d4c0\$1c5445c6@default>
 MIME-Version: 1.0
 Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
 Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hello,

Anyone out there use the Whiterook Mini-key model
 #MK-44 or the MK-33? I use the Vibro Keyer (Std.)
 with a homebrew keyer at the moment. Can anyone
 direct me in the correct direction on which one to buy,
 44 or 33?

Thanks,
 73, Good DXing & QRPing
 Ron de WB3AAL

E-mail: wb3aal@talon.net
http://www.kpsnet.com/wb3aal/Start_Page.htm
 BBS: WB3AAL @ WB3FYL.#BER.PA.USA.NA

EPA QRP # 1 QRP # 5318 10-10 # 13173
 QRP-L # 1099 G-QRP # 3031 AK QRP # 309
 Adventure Radio Society #380
 Bumblebee #84

Date: 8 Jun 1998 20:17:32 -0500
From: "rohre" <rohre@arlut.utexas.edu>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12637] Tech America specials
Message-ID: <n1314785426.4597@msmailgw1.arlut.utexas.edu>

All who can should go look at the Tech America web page.

There you can sign up for their email "specials" which may include items that do not end up in the flyers mailed to the postal list.

their www should be <techamerica.com>

72, Stuart K5KVH
no connection to them, just like to see what new vendors offer.

Date: 8 Jun 1998 20:28:18 -0500
From: "rohre" <rohre@arlut.utexas.edu>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12638] Mouser for parts excellent serv.
Message-ID: <n1314784765.43755@msmailgw1.arlut.utexas.edu>

Now here is one suggestion I can make as a satisfied user of the vendor's products and especially the quick shipping!

Mouser Electronics of Mansfield TX and several other national locations offers great service in the served area. I imagine the other locations would do well in their areas.

We order one day and often have the merchandise the next afternoon at the latest! They have both a printed catalog and CD ROM. No cost for either catalog. Many parts illustrated in the print version makes it easy to learn what parts look like, and dimensions are given in many cases. No minimum order. Credit cards accepted, which might mean you could order from overseas this way, but export requires \$100 order or \$25 fee not including Canada and Mexico. Call 817-483-6848.

Small orders too! Try 1-800-346-6873 and <www.mouser.com>
72, Stuart K5KVH

Date: Mon, 08 Jun 1998 21:29:45 -0400
From: Henry Freedenberg <henryf@quartz.gly.fsu.edu>
To: rohre@arlut.utexas.edu
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12639] Re: Tech America
Message-ID: <357C9008.91634B1E@quartz.gly.fsu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Tnx to everybody for Tech America info. I'll visit the store

Henry

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 21:32:17 EDT
From: WD6BOR@aol.com
To: K4AHK@ix.netcom.com, qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12640] Re: Altoids boxes
Message-ID: <9c66dea7.357c90a2@aol.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

In a message dated 98-06-08 05:54:01 EDT, K4AHK@ix.netcom.com writes:

<<

The XYL of a friend who saw a picture of a rig built in an Altoids box has been saving empty boxes for me. Yesterday, I was presented 70 (yes, seventy) of the small Altoids tins.

Now What ? ! ?

Bill - K4AHK

>>

Bill,

Just let your imagination run wild. So far I've put a 49er, Pixie, Atomic Keyer, a paddle, a couple of digital clocks, a TiCK keyer, and several other projects into these little tins. I don't think you'll come up with seventy different projects, so you might share your wealth and encourage others to

start homebrewing by giving some of them away to your fellow hams.

Good luck and have fun.

72,

Darrel, WD6BOR

Date: Mon, 08 Jun 1998 21:38:44 EDT
From: penzo@juno.com (Michael A Penzo)
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12641] Elmer101: driver question
Message-ID: <19980608.202010.7679.0.penzo@juno.com>

An additional "driver question"

Even though Mike explained that D6 is needed because the final is running class C, it's still not obvious to me why it's needed. If I remember correctly, the whole idea in running class C is to drive the transistor into saturation. The disadvantage is that it requires more drive and delivers less gain than, say, class A, but it's more efficient because the active device spends most of the time either fully conducting or off (hope I'm right so far...)

So what is accomplished by clamping the negative portion of the drive signal? It would seem that we're wasting valuable signal by shunting it to ground!

Thanks in advance for the help,
Mike, KT4FJ
Stafford, VA.

You don't need to buy Internet access to use free Internet e-mail.
Get completely free e-mail from Juno at <http://www.juno.com>
Or call Juno at (800) 654-JUNO [654-5866]

Date: Mon, 08 Jun 1998 20:35:52 -0500
From: "Tim, KD5CKP" <kd5ckp@bellsouth.net>
To: duane@flinet.com
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12642] Re: band allocation

Message-ID: <357C9177.536A@bellsouth.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Duane wrote:

>
> Does anyone know of a website that has a photo of the current band
> allocation for all modes of ham communication? if so please email me the
> address.
> thanks
> duane@flinet.com
> AB4BE Qrp1# 710

<http://www.arrl.org/field/regulations/bands.gif>

Hope this helps, but I am probably late.

73 Tim

--

<http://www.qsl.net/kd5ckp/slo-chat.htm>

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 21:31:00 -0400
From: Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
To: "QRP-L (E-mail)" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12643] NiCads of Olde, or 'Memory = Damage'
Message-ID: <01BD932A.03034F60.tracy@bytemark.com>

It's amazing how, when 'new' equipment comes out, 'old' problems go away.

Today's hi quality Nickel Cadmium batteries are very different from the ones we knew yesterday, some of which are still around as 'surplus.' Many new Ni'x' cells aren't even Cadmium, but metal hydrides and other combinations. These were designed to overcome the 'memory' and other operation-limiting factors which plagued the NiCad's of old.

It's also frequent that people will confuse the treatment a NiCad with that of sealed lead-acid batteries or gel cells, which are very different in regards to how the charge-discharge cycle should be handled.

"Memory" effect is a term used to describe the symptom of crystallization in old NiCad's when they weren't discharged properly before charging. If you fully charge an older style NiCad and store it, it will eventually destroy itself. Customers with cellular phones did it most often by dropping the phone in the

charger every night whether it needed it or not. Mr. Weber accurately pointed out that what we observe as 'memory' is actually damage to the cell, being evident by its performance.

We used to 'rejuvenate' these cells by momentarily placing a high DC voltage in reverse polarity on the cell. (DANGEROUS) 10 volts reversed on a single NiCad cell will pull a whopping high current, and sometimes can "dislodge" the crystallization allowing a little more life from the cell. We couldn't sell these, but they worked great for bench purposes. Of coarse, sometimes they just blew up ...

I have several NiCad packs that have lasted me over ten years. Some of my buddies got the same packs when I did, and many of their packs lost their usefulness years ago. When I store them, I store them FULLY discharged, and when I charge them, I trickle charge them ONLY after being fully discharged. If need be, I'll put a light bulb on them until it goes dim ... but not out.

I can't go into the many reasons a NiCad could develop a 'memory', I just know they do, and that's part of why other types of rechargeable batteries were developed. I have (or at least used to ...) hundreds of repair tickets where we had to replace batteries with 'memory.' Customers that charged their batteries after fully discharging them kept those batteries much longer than customers who did not.

I guess when a problem goes far enough away, people can believe the problem was never there. Wasn't there a group of people trying to convince the world that the Holocaust never happened?

Tracy, N4LGH, #1453

Date: Mon, 08 Jun 1998 19:08:28 -0700
From: Andy Fox <foxes@theriver.com>
To: ARDUJENSKI@aol.com
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12644] Re: BATTERY SIZING QUESTION
Message-ID: <357C991C.61A0@theriver.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi Alan,

The capacity rating specifies current and time. The voltage will drop as the battery is discharged. How much? It depends ;-) It depends on

temperature and load current. Cooler temperatures are great for storage, since the battery will self-discharge more slowly. Not so great for actual use. Same reason, actually. The chemical reaction that occurs slows down with lower temperatures. Most lead-acid batteries do best at between 65 and 75 degrees F (18 to 24 degrees C).

The battery will discharge more quickly at higher load currents. It might be tempting to make a table to figure out how long one can run a given load. Warning - read the text following the table!

9 AH can be the result of many current X time products

Current (A)	Time (H)
2	4.5
1	9
0.5	18
0.25	36

This is deceiving. The top couple of rows will probably never happen. Battery manufacturers typically rate a battery's capacity based upon something called a "20 Hour Rate." That means that if you discharge the battery over a 20 hour period at some rate, the battery will deliver its rated capacity. For example, PowerSonic publishes this data at their website (ignore all after the ".com" to get to their home page):

<http://www.power-sonic.com/battery/specif.html>

They have two 9.5 AH batteries. The 9.5 AH is shown in the "Capacity @ 20 Hr Rate" column. The "Current @ 20 Hr Rate" column next to it shows 475 mA, or 0.475A. Multiply 0.475A by 20H to get 9.5 AH. Now you know what the capacity numbers really mean.

The PowerSonic catalog has lots of really keen information. I'm sure there are plenty of others out there too. Enjoy!

(psst - look, he kept it under 17 pages this time)

ARDUJENSKI@aol.com wrote:

>

> Great info on how to size battery for field ops but one question remains: Lets
> look at the previous example where the size required was 9 amp hour.
> When sizing the battery does that mean the voltage will stay at say 12.4 volts
> for that period or just produces the amperage for that time period?
> Thanks ...Alan KB7MBI

--

72/73 de Andy, KK7HV - QRP-L #1286 - Tucson, AZ

Date: Mon, 08 Jun 1998 19:12:30 PDT
From: "DJ Rock" <b2bn@hotmail.com>
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12645] antenna tuner question
Message-ID: <19980609021230.9897.qmail@hotmail.com>
Content-Type: text/plain

I'm building a simple tuner from a schematic in a very old book.
The inductor is described as '30 turns of airdux 1010'. Can you get
this? what would be a suitable substitution?
Thanks in advance:
D.C Schmidt

Get Your Private, Free Email at <http://www.hotmail.com>

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 22:35:47 EDT
From: ARDUJENSKI@aol.com
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12646] STAB AT ZM-2 ISSUE
Message-ID: <baaffb98.357c9f84@aol.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Actually it appears not to be a ZM-2 issue but an issue of the fundamentals of
tuners and matching. I had a similar problem with my homebrew LED reverse
power indicator and some problems with getting the Johnson Matchbox to load a
DOUBLET on all bands well. If I learned my lesson well from LB CEBIC this is
basically what has happened. With balanced feed lines the value varies along
the feed giving you different values of R and X. Tuners have their limits of
what R and X values they can match. Changing the feed length by a couple of
feet can help give you a good 1 to 1. A lot of trial and error goes into
finding a spot good for all bands and frequencies. LB's article on
transmission lines addresses this in more detail

Regarding the difference in SWR with LED bridge circuit in or out I surmise
that maybe not having a balanced bridge circuit (resistors are not matched at
50 ohms will result in a null at some point other than the 50 ohm transmitter
load.

One last point, a cold solder joint was also a culprit in one of my tuner problems.

Both these were issues I dealt with, Not certain if this is your cases or not. Technically if I messed up please let me know

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 22:22:08 -0600
From: "Marshall Emm" <mgemm@mtechnologies.com>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU, cqclist@mtechnologies.com
Subject: [12647] New from Morse Express
Message-ID: <199806090420.WAA05916@edison.chisp.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Morse Express has the following new products in stock and available for immediate delivery:

KEYS:

Nye 330-001 Master Key \$71.95 Picture available via
<http://www.MorseX.com> (or <http://www.mtechnologies.com>).

BOOKS:

Dave Ingram's "Keys II - The Emporium"
and "QRP Now!" \$15.00 each.

KNOBS:

Hi-Mound "Mushroom Knob with Skirt." Similar to the
"Navy Knob," it fits all Hi-Mound keys (on bent-lever keys you may
need to add a spacer or file a notch to allow for the skirt). It
also fits the Nye Speedex 312-001. \$9.95

You can use our secure ordering facilities on the web site, or call
(800)238-8205 toll free to order by phone.

73

Marshall Emm
N1FN/VK5FN
n1fn@MorseX.com
Morse Express
"Everything for the Morse Enthusiast"
<http://www.MorseX.com>
(303)752-3382

--

Date: Mon, 08 Jun 1998 21:32:44 +0000
From: Roger Hightower <n7kt@earthlink.net>
To: rohre@arlut.utexas.edu
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12648] Re: Mouser for parts excellent serv.
Message-ID: <357C587C.514172F9@earthlink.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I agree. 95% of the components I need come from Mouser. Often, they will call to clarify something or discuss a substitute for a back-ordered part.

They have the best service of the parts houses I have tried, and the cost is reasonable.

No connection, except that I am a very satisfied customer.

--

72/73, de Roger, N7KT - QRP-L #62 - Mesa, AZ
"The problem with doing nothing is not knowing when you're finished"
(Nelson DeMille)

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 23:58:40 -0500
From: "Kelly Ellison" <kelman@dialnet.net>
To: <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12649] Another Norcal 40A ON THE AIR
Message-ID: <199806090458.XAA25536@mail.dialnet.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Well Folks,

This goes to show you that ANYBODY can build one of these Norcal kits and get them to work.

I finished up with the 40A that I bought from Bob at Dayton and It worked immediately! Had a battery that was low on voltage and once I hooked up the power supply the thing really works great. I just got off of 7.040 and had a real nice QSO with Doc - K0EVZ who was running an OHR100A. SO

we had a great QSO.

579 both ways. I was running the Norcal 40A and 280 ft loop with LDG Autotuner.

If you haven't built one of these kits.. get one. What a kick. I can't believe it works without having problems.

My life is NEVER this smooth. I will be ordering the KC1 tomorrow!

Hope to see you around 7.040.

Thanks to the guys at Norcal.

Best Regards,

Kelly Ellison

WB0WQS

Aurora, Missouri

Date: Thu, 8 Jun 1995 21:25:37 -0700

From: "Frank A. West" <ke6vhm@earthlink.net>

To: <K4AHK@ix.netcom.com>, "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [12650] Re: Altoids boxes

Message-ID: <199806090508.WAA20628@italy.it.earthlink.net>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Well Bill, you better get your butt in gear before the next batch gets there. How long ago did she see the picture? I'll bet she has the freshest breath in town.

72 de Frank

The XYL of a friend who saw a picture of a rig built in an Altoids box has been saving empty boxes for me. Yesterday, I was presented 70 (yes, seventy) of the small Altoids tins.

Now What ? ! ?

Bill - K4AHK

>

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 01:06:14 -0400
From: mike czuhajewski <wa8mcq@abs.net>
To: n5erm@amsat.org
Cc: QRP forum <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12651] Re permeability of multipurpose paper
Message-ID: <357CC2C6.20B1@abs.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

You're on. I'll do the measurements, winding coils on both a full roll of "multipurpose paper" and on some sort of jig approximating the same form factor but consisting mostly of air instead of multipurpose paper. It will take a little while since there are two major trade shows coming up that I have to attend, but I'll get to it soon--and Doug will get the article for QRPP.

Long-time readers of the QRP Quarterly and the Idea Exchange column know that I already did some tests on the permeability of donuts a few years back. After all, toroids LOOK like little donuts, so why not? (The article, less photos, can be found in the "articles" subdirectory of the qrp-1 archives, with a file name something like donut.cores.) The only problem is that it's still quite a few months until April, so I'll need a special dispensation from Doug to do these tests before April first.

--

73 and Queue Our Pea de WA8MCQ wa8mcq@abs.net

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 01:17:01 -0400
From: mike czuhajewski <wa8mcq@abs.net>
To: QRP forum <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12652] QRP dinner in Laurel, MD on Wed
Message-ID: <357CC54D.2231@abs.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Looks like we're on for 1900 hours on Wed at the Olive Garden in Laurel, on Route 1 at the intersection with Cherry Lane, across Cherry Lane from the Laurel Mall. I'll be at two different major trade shows during the day on Tues and Wed, but checking e-mail morning and night if any questions. Guest of honor will be Chris Trask, N7ZWY, tech editor of the QRP Quarterly, in town for the IEEE microwave symposium in Baltimore, and maybe one or two others.

--

73 and Queue Our Pea de WA8MCQ wa8mcq@abs.net

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 00:50:53
From: "K. Babcock" <casey@mufn.org>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12653] antenna launchers and "shaggy dog stories"
Message-ID: <3.0.5.16.19980609005053.2b17ae0e@mufn.org>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Those antenna-launcher stories remind me of when I put up my first G5RV between two white pines on our small village lot.

The old woman that lived across the street from us was the type that was continually peering through her curtains at us, wondering what was going on.

The curiosity finally got the better of her when she watched me on my third attempt to lob a sparkplug over the top of one of those sixty-footers. She asked me what I was doing and I replied that I was firmly convinced that the "others" would soon be in low-earth orbit and I wanted to be able to hear them on my radio when they arrived.

She scuddled back across the street and never asked about it again.

Later days.....
Kent Babcock, N8WVD

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 22:47:27 -0700
From: Conrad <radman@best.com>
To: "'b2bn@hotmail.com'" <b2bn@hotmail.com>, Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12654] RE: antenna tuner question (Airdux 1010)
Message-ID: <01BD932F.6A099200.radman@best.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Airdux: Good news - it's still available. Bad news - it's very expensive. Airdux is a trademark of Barker & Williamson (B&W) who happily & amazingly are still in business. URL: <http://www.bwantennas.com/coilcat.htm>

Airdux (tm) is an open coil made from tinned, soft-drawn copper wire wound over Lexan plastic bar stock for spacing.

"1010T" is wound with 18 ga tinned copper wire at 10 turns per inch with a coil diameter of 1.25 inches. You can "fake" this (and I have) by taking a Fuji or Kodak 35mm plastic film canister and winding your own coil with common solid copper insulated wire. You can even strip small areas of the coil wire and solder the "taps" to a rotary switch to change inductance, etc. Easy to homebrew a QRP tuner this way! :) Check out B&W's page. Even a few specials there.... coax switches, etc!

GL - 72 -- Conrad Weiss -- NN6CW.

Subject: antenna tuner question

I'm building a simple tuner from a schematic in a very old book.

The inductor is described as '30 turns of airdux 1010'.

Can you get this? what would be a suitable substitution?

Thanks in advance:

D.C Schmidt

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 00:18:43 -0700

From: "Alan Kaul W6RCL" <alan.kaul@worldnet.att.net>

To: "qrp-l" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [12655] <http://www.unitedspacealliance.com:/live/tracker.htm>

Message-ID: <19980609071905.UBI15374@oemcomputer>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="-----=_NextPart_000_01BD933C.294EE8C0"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----=_NextPart_000_01BD933C.294EE8C0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

If you've ever thought about working the SPACE SHUTTLE on 2M, there's a terrific orbital position map (which takes a while to load -- so be patient) on the Internet at url

<http://www.unitedspacealliance.com:/live/tracker.htm>.

And there's a non-Java version avbl at that site, too. I don't know what the status of Amateur Radio on board is now that there's been a separation from Mir, but even if there isn't an op on board---bookmark this site for the next time a ham goes along! 73/72 de Alan Kaul, W6RCL, LaCanada-Flintridge, CA

<http://home.att.net/~alan.kaul/qrp.html>

alan.kaul@worldnet.att.net

w6rcl@amsat.org

-----=_NextPart_000_01BD933C.294EE8C0

Content-Type: application/octet-stream; name="United Space Alliance Shuttle Tracking Monitor.url"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Content-Description: United Space Alliance Shuttle Tracking Monitor (Internet Shortcut)

Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="United Space Alliance Shuttle Tracking Monitor.url"

[InternetShortcut]

URL=<http://www.unitedspacealliance.com:/live/tracker.htm>

-----=_NextPart_000_01BD933C.294EE8C0--

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 03:38:13 EDT

From: RangerSF5@aol.com

To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU, forsale-swap@qth.net

Subject: [12656] Low power transmitter

Message-ID: <6135a0a0.357ce666@aol.com>

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hi Gang,

Some time ago I let a friend borrow my small HB transmitter and thats the last I heard of it.

I need a low power 100 mils -2 watts max xmitter.

I have to many things going right now and don't have the time to build one up and I need it before the 27 of this month.

Anyone have a low power anything for 40 meters? I know there many places to buy a kit but with my luck it would get lost in the mail.

Time is a very important factor right now.

If you can help me,just *E* mail me with what you have and cost.

Thank you

Bob

WA2HOQ

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 01:48:15 -0600 (MDT)
From: Paul Harden <pharden@aoc.nrao.edu>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12657] Solar: No flux on 40M?
Message-ID: <Pine.SOL.3.91.980609001859.2494C-100000@zia>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Gang,

I have received several emails this evening asking me to clarify my statement that solar flux has virtually no effect on 40M. This seems to be a surprising fact, that evidently I haven't commented on before.

A quick summary of these magic ionization layers:

First, our ionosphere is layers of stratified gasses. As energy comes in from the sun (such as x-rays, ultraviolet, etc.), it knocks electrons away from these atoms, and these electrons roam around by themselves. They are called "free electrons," and they make the layer more dense, simply because the gasses are broken up into smaller pieces. The more dense a layer, the harder it is for a radio wave to pass through and it will be reflected. Of course for communications, we want the signals to be reflected, therefore, we want a dense layer.

The E and F layers occur by nitrogen and oxygen molecules being stripped of some of their electrons by extreme ultraviolet radiation from the sun in the F layers (F1 and F2) and by the more energetic x-rays and UV in the E layers. When these layers are no longer illuminated by sunlight, the energy that strips away these free electrons is gone. In the uppermost F2 layer, the free electrons tend to recombine with their host molecules almost immediately when it gets dark, making the F2 layer heavy, where it drops to merge with the F1 layer. The F1 layer now undergoes this recombination process over many hours ... the density decreases and radio waves are allowed to escape. (For us, that's bad. No more skip). As the density goes down, lower and lower frequencies are allowed to escape to space. The highest frequency that is reflected, for which a higher frequency will pass through, is the MAXIMUM USABLE FREQUENCY or MUF.

During the day, the amount of ionizing radiation from the sun is a function of the solar flux. Thus, the higher the solar flux, the higher the rate of ionization, and the higher the MUF will be.

At night, the MUF will start to drop as the free electrons recombine

with the molecules. With a high solar flux, the recombination process will take a bit longer than during periods of low solar flux, but the MUF still falls.

THE MUF SELDOM FALLS BELOW 10MHZ during a quiet sun or an active sun. Thus, the solar flux has virtually no effect on 40M. 40M remains "open" during the active sun, the quiet sun, during the day, during the night.

>From midnight to around sunrise, the E-layer can be almost gone and the F layer nearly so RIGHT ABOVE YOUR HEAD. But far to each horizon it is dense enough to reflect radio waves below the MUF, which is almost always above 40M. This is why vertical antennas are favored by 40M DXers, because the low take-off angle late at night will bounce off what is left of the E and F layers 800-1000 miles away, forming about a 2500 mile skip distance or more. A dipole with a high take off angle can beam the radio energy high enough that it is *not* reflected.

So if you tend to work 40M late at night, did you get the moral of this story? (Use a vertical antenna).

The D-LAYER is the first layer above the Earth's surface. It is ionized by x-rays and gamma rays from the sun interacting mostly with hydrogen and nitric oxide (smog). At night, the recombination rate of the free electrons is very slow. Thus the density of the D-layer does change from day to night, but it never disappears. During the day, the D-layer is very dense, at night it is less dense. Now your radio signals have to pass through the D-layer before they reach the E and F layers. So during the day, your radio signals will be attenuated, or absorbed, by the dense D-layer. At night, there will be less absorption due to the lower density of the layer. The lower the frequency, the higher the absorption. This is why during the day, the higher frequencies (30M and above) are quiet, signals are stronger and skip is occurring. But on 40M and below, signals are weak (being highly absorbed by the D-layer) and skip is fairly close in. But at night, signals get stronger and skip distance increases, because more of your signal gets through the D-layer. This is also why the D-layer is often called the "absorption region."

Also, at a certain frequency and below, the D-layer will completely absorb the RF signal. This is called the LOWEST USABLE FREQUENCY (LUF). The LUF is usually around 3 MHz during the day, and in the hundreds of KHz at night. This is why the AM broadcast stations (550-1600 KHz) have absolutely no skip propagation during the day, only ground wave propagation, since the LUF is around 3 MHz. But at night, these same stations can be heard from great distances as the LUF drops below 1 MHz.

The only real effect the sun has on 40M is indirect ... that is, a solar

storm that triggers a geomagnetic storm. The huge amount of energy that can be delivered to the Earth as a result of a major flare can highly ionize the lower D-layer. This in turn can raise the LUF to above 10MHz, which means signals on 40M will be completely absorbed except for ground wave propagation (about a 300 mile range on 40M). Also, a geomagnetic storm causes copious amounts of noise and noise bursts, which effects all HF bands, and can be brutal on 40 and 80M. Such an event can shut down 40M ... not because the MUF is below 7MHz, but because the LUF (due to the D-layer) is ABOVE 7 MHz.

Now you know why 40M is the favorite band for most QRPers ... you can just about always depend on it, except when the D-layer absorption gets high (which at times doesn't take much to suck up a 5W signal!)

72, Paul NA5N

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 01:58:38 -0600 (MDT)
From: Paul Harden <pharden@aoc.nrao.edu>
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12658] More solar info
Message-ID: <Pine.SOL.3.91.980609014823.2494D-1000000@zia>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

I have also received some requests for copies of the handout I used for my solar talk at HamCom. I would first like to point you to the last two issues of ARCI's "QRP Quarterly," which contains a two part article I authored on this subject with gobs of illustrations.

Time permitting, I will also key-in that article into several installments I'll post to QRP-L, but of course that will not include the illustrations. (Too complicated to attempt to do with ASCII characters -hi). The other alternative is to make arrangements with somebody willing to put it on their web page. I can send the original copy of the articles to be scanned in, which will preserve the illustrations and solar photos.

72, Paul NA5N

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 04:30:21 EDT
From: "Brian Jones" <brian_jones@uk.ibm.com>

To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12659] Elmer101: Question re lesson 4
Message-ID: <199806090830.EAA35616@nss4.cc.Lehigh.EDU>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Apologies for being a couple of lessons behind. Work commitments meant I could only get to start this last weekend. Trying to do a lesson every day or so to catch up (works well because I've got all the backlog questions to help). My thanks to Mike and folks for this - I'm learning and my test equipment is getting used at last.

All seems to be OK, nice VFO output from lesson 3 and mixer from lesson 4 has nice messy rf output with a goodly lump of it at 7.102 Khz according to my SW rcvr.

Questions though:

1) The RF output from mixer at lesson 4 is very messy on the scope. This has to be a mixture of sums and minuses of 3.1 Mhz from VFO and 4.00 Mhz from xtal (plus harmonics). With a spectrum analyzer I guess I would see these clearly. Without several thousand dollars for a spectrum analyzer how else could I get any idea of what constitutes the mix of RF in a situation like this. One way is to do the math and dip the frequencies with my SW rcvr and look at comparative S point values. Is there any more quantative way with simple test equipment.

2) Q3 is a simple switch for the mixer. Mine works fine except on key up I get 0.75v on the collector. Where is this voltage coming from? I can only guess leakage current from emitter/collector. Seems worryingly high to me so should I be investigating the possiblity of a short round U5 somewhere. Should I worry?

This is fun!

Tnx Brian G0UKB / Kb8YKJ

Brian Jones
Java Technology Centre
HURSLEY MP 146 Ext 246896 (+44 1962 816896)
BEJONES AT WINVMD bejones@hursley.ibm.com

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 06:24:44 -0500
From: Wayne Alexander <walexander@wwn.net>

To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12660] Re: Mouser for parts excellent serv.
Message-ID: <3.0.3.32.19980609062444.0069f818@pop.wwn.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/enriched; charset="us-ascii"

Wish I could get that good of service from Mouser. I placed an order almost a week ago and it never has come yet. How long do you think it should take to come from Dallas,TX to Springfield,MO. UPS says 2 days,but been six as of today. Maybe they will show up today. Have a good day all.

<paraindent><param>out</param>73

</paraindent>KB0PTE

Wayne

QRP-L #1058

FISTS # 4907

<http://www.wwn.net/walexander>

E-Mail Address: walexander@wwn.net

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 07:35:38 -0400
From: Peter_Simpson@ne.3com.com
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12661] NiCd "memory" - a possible explanation
Message-ID: <8525661E.003DF59F.00@usboxmta.ne.3com.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

In my experience with NiCd batteries, I have never seen the "memory" effect,
which others have rightly described as being extremely rare and occurring only

under precise charge/discharge conditions.

What I, and many other hams, have experienced, is that at some time or other, often after a prolonged period of disuse, a NiCd pack will "fail to hold a charge". The symptom of this malady is that after charging the pack for 24 hours, one gets only a few hours (or even minutes) of operation, before the "low battery" indicator comes on. If one measures the pack voltage, it will usually be a multiple of 1.2 volts below the "nominal" voltage. I always measure the voltage across a new freshly charged pack, and write it, and the date of purchase, on a label on the bottom of the pack.

When the pack is disassembled, invariably, one or more cells are found to have around zero volts across them, while the others measure the normal 1.2 volts.

As I understand the mechanism, the "shorted cell" is caused by the growth of nickel "whiskers", which puncture the electrolyte-soaked separator, and short out the cell. I'm not sure what causes (or encourages) these whiskers to grow, but it seems that intermittent use and long storage while discharged are two factors which should be minimized. That is, regular charge and discharge cycles, instead of being bad, seem to be the best way to use NiCd packs.

So, your pack has a shorted cell. This usually happens 2 - 4 years after you buy the rig. What can you do about it? One trick that will usually get you a few more months of use (until another whisker grows long enough to short out a cell) is to disassemble the pack and apply a high current through the shorted cell in hopes of burning out the whisker. This should be done only after taking the usual precautions, safety glasses, shrapnel shield, etc. I find that a 1 amp supply and a voltmeter across the cell works well, and the indication that the cell has cleared is that the current will drop and the voltage will rise from near zero to somewhere around 1 volt. It should only take a second or two. The bad news is that the cure lasts only until the next whisker grows long enough to short a cell, so you should probably whip out the plastic and order a replacement insert at this point :-)

There are several good books on NiCd cells, some of the best are published

by the manufacturers of these batteries. You'll find more than you want to know about internal construction, charge voltage and current profiles, temperatures and all sorts of other good stuff. I can dig through my library at home and post my favorites if anyones interested, but I bet we have some people in the business on the list...

Just another Zombie...

Peter, KA1AXY

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 07:59:12 -0400
From: Paul Helbert <phelbert@rica.net>
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12662] re: More solar info
Message-ID: <357D2390.A55282CB@rica.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Gangue,

I have volunteered to scan Paul Harden's articles and post them on a webpage. It should be ready well before Field Day.

Paul, Wv3j

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 07:57:06 -0400
From: Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12663] help with CW
Message-ID: <3.0.5.32.19980609075706.007e32f0@mail.hq.nasa.gov>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

I want to thank all of you who have responded to my request for on the air practice. Myself and a another Gent Bill KB9NQR, will be meeting on 7140 with 7135 as an alternate at about 20:30 eastern time. I don't think there would be any problem for anyone to join or at least come and listen to my rendition of bad sending<grin> actually sending isn't as bad as my ability to copy. Can do pretty good with the old straight key, but been practicing

with the paddles since I think my straight key skills are pretty good.
Paddles do take some time and practice.
Again, thanks to all and this list is really just got some of the best folk
you'd ever want to know.

72 de n3byy
NASA Headquarters
Human Resources Management Division
Employee Benefits Officer
CP/Scott Howell
300 E Street SW
Washington DC, 20546

phone/fax: (202) 358-1558
E-mail: Whowell@hq.nasa.gov

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 08:13:22 -0400
From: Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>
To: kd1jv@moose.ncia.net
Cc: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12664] Re: TNX ON TECH AMER BATTERY
Message-ID: <3.0.5.32.19980609081322.007e0dc0@mail.hq.nasa.gov>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

your correct and I would if not able to test that \$70 battery then test it
good at home and return promptly if not working as advertised. I think that
there will be some very new battery technologies hitting the market before
long that will replace or at least challenge nicad sales. The nickle
hydride battery certainly offers some real nice options, but they haven't
become very popular as of yet for Amateur Radio use.
I will post what info I get regarding the presentation to the club.

At 04:59 PM 06/08/1998, you wrote:

>> The memory thing came from the space program back
>>in the 60's where it occurred on a satellite. Not sure all why this was,
>
>I remeber reading somewhere that they were discharging to a very specific
>voltage before recharging, also to a very specific voltage. Then after a
>while the "memory effect" became apparent. This effect got reported
>somewhere and became an urban legend.
>

>Under normal random charge - discharge conditions, there is no "memory
>effect" What people think is memory effect is simply the battery going bad.

>

>BTW, whenever I go to Radio Shack to buy ni-cads for like cordless phones,
>I always have them check 'em to see if there is at least some charge on
>them. I found the ones that have been sitting around a long time and have
>very little charge left on them don't seem to want to come back to life.

>

>This is a real problem with Camcorder batteries, as often they don't sell
>very quick and sit on the shelf for a real long time. It's a real bummer
>when you pay \$70 for a Camcorder battery only to find it woun't hold a
>charge.

>

>

>Steve, KD1JV....In the White Mountains of New Hampshire

>

>"Melt Solder"

>

>

>

NASA Headquarters

Human Resources Management Division

Employee Benefits Officer

CP/Scott Howell

300 E Street SW

Washington DC, 20546

phone/fax: (202) 358-1558

E-mail: Whowell@hq.nasa.gov

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 08:31:38 -0400

From: Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>

To: ae4ic@nr.infi.net, "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [12665] Re: NorCal Zombie badges

Message-ID: <3.0.5.32.19980609083138.007e3800@mail.hq.nasa.gov>

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

I know I'd would want one.

At 10:45 AM 06/08/1998 -0400, Bob Kellogg wrote:

>Gang,

>

>I'll bet Paul has seriously underestimated the demand for NorCal Zombie
>badges. I know I want one. So, when he opens the floodgates for orders,
>let's all send a couple of dollars with our order to help defray the costs.
> If there's a surplus, Paul can always put it in the NorCal kitty.

>

>Sorry for doing this, Paul, I know you are doing the badges just for fun,
>but It wouldn't surprise me if you got orders for 2000 of them!

>

>CUL,

>Bob Kellogg, AE4IC, Greensboro, NC

>Prolably, but not nececelery. -- Benny Hill

>

>-----

>> I have about 40 private emails from QRP-Lers wanting to know how to get
>> one. So here's the deal ...

>>

>> I'll be making up another batch shortly to be more durable.

>

>

>

NASA Headquarters

Human Resources Management Division

Employee Benefits Officer

CP/Scott Howell

300 E Street SW

Washington DC, 20546

phone/fax: (202) 358-1558

E-mail: Whowell@hq.nasa.gov

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 06:50:39 -0700

From: msparkes@juno.com (Michael S Parkes)

To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU

Subject: [12666] Emtech ZM-1 no longer made? Options?

Message-ID: <19980609.065040.3238.2.msparkes@juno.com>

I recall a while back that Roy had stopped making the ZM1 tuner...is this
still true? Can anyone recommend another QRP tuner kit for 80-10?

Thanks, Mike AB7RU

You don't need to buy Internet access to use free Internet e-mail.

Get completely free e-mail from Juno at <http://www.juno.com>

Or call Juno at (800) 654-JUNO [654-5866]

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 07:08:08 -0700
From: "Ivan Dubinsky" <ipd@direct.ca>
To: <msparkes@juno.com>, "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12667] Re: Emtech ZM-1 no longer made? Options?
Message-ID: <001401bd93b0\$2525bfc0\$f761f4cc@ast>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

He is now marketing the ZM-2 tuner. It can be seen on his web pages at
<http://pages.prodigy.net/roygregson/index.htm>
I just ordered one, myself, although I'm still awaiting its arrival.
Best 72/73

Ivan Dubinsky VE8ID/VE7

-----Original Message-----
From: Michael S Parkes <msparkes@juno.com>
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Date: Tuesday, June 09, 1998 5:54 AM
Subject: Emtech ZM-1 no longer made? Options?

>I recall a while back that Roy had stopped making the ZM1 tuner...is
>this
>still true? Can anyone recommend another QRP tuner kit for 80-10?
>Thanks, Mike AB7RU
>
>
>-----
>You don't need to buy Internet access to use free Internet e-mail.
>Get completely free e-mail from Juno at <http://www.juno.com>
>Or call Juno at (800) 654-JUNO [654-5866]
>
>

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 09:10:33 +0500 (GMT-5)
From: Jim Osburn <wd9eyb@butler.indiana.net>

To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12668] Re: Field Day Dupe Sheet
Message-ID: <199806090410.JAA12262@butler.indiana.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I have posted on my web site RTF files of 11 by 17 dupe sheets.

<http://www.qrp.com/~wd9eyb/dupe1.rtf>

and

<http://www.qrp.com/~wd9eyb/dupe6.rtf>

dupe1 is the front and dupe6 is the back.
I made these myself and tried to make them look like the ARRL sheet.
You need an 11 by 17 printer to print these.

Jim, WD9EYB
wd9eyb@qrp.com

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 08:19:28 -0600
From: Brad Mugleston <bmug@gwl.com>
To: "'qrp-1'" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12669] Elmer 101
Message-ID: <01BD937F.54CA0FA0.bmug@gwl.com>

A while ago I asked for some help. I had gotten carried away and finished my SW-30+ over the weekend and it didn't hear. Gary (AB7MY) suggested that I may have grounded the crystal cans to their pins. Mike (KU4G0) gave me some places to check for voltages and frequencies.

Last weekend I again found some spare time (I got up 3 hours early) so I dug into it. First I got the manual out and rechecked all the voltages - they were all within the +-20% (and like Dave said, if it's broke it will be WAY off). I also looked for solder bridges, none that I could see. I rechecked components and made sure the holes on the board were supposed to be empty (C1, C30, C32 and C16). Nothing wrong here.

I went to Gary's suggestion - I really didn't want to unsolder the crystals so I thought about it. Then I realized if I had shorted the can to a pin I should be able to check it with my DVM. Sure enough, no shorts found between any of the pins or the cans. A little relief there, but nothing

worked yet.

I re-read Mikes suggestions. He assumed I had a frequency counter as I had posted my transmit frequencies. Well I got my transmit frequencies from listening on my other rig. I do have a frequency counter in my DVM but I'm not sure I know how to use it (again, another flaw in our schools - a degree in business does not prepare you for life). Mike asked if U3 was oscillating - I couldn't see it moving so I wasn't sure. Then he asked if the VFO signal was making it to pin 6 of U1. Well I had checked the voltage of Pin 6 of U1 and it was correct so I decided to check the frequency and got a nice reading with my meter (forgot to write it down so I can't tell you what it was). I noticed that the voltage readings of U1 and U3 were about the same so I decided to check pin 6 of U3 for a frequency. Nothing there. I looked at the schematic and noticed Y4 was connected to pin 6 of U3 - there should be something there, I said to my self (remember I'm up all alone and even the cats weren't out of bed yet).

Back to the schematic, ok pin 6 of U3 goes to Y4 to C16 to ground.

Looking at the board C16 was missing, but it was suppose to be. I checked the frequency of the two holes where C16 was suppose to be. One hole gave me nothing but the other hole I got a great frequency reading. Something was wrong. Back to the instructions.

Lets see "C16 (OMIT- see 'W1'). Well what did W1 say -> W1 - jumper, install at 'C16'. Ops, I forgot the jumper, without the jumper I don't have any oscillating on pin 6 of U3. With out any oscillating I don't have any detection, with out detection I don't convert the IF to audio. With out audio I don't have sound.

In goes the jumper and I have sound, right what I'm suppose to here.

IT'S ALIVE

I have more questions but they will be on the next post.

de KB0ROL, Brad

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 08:24:50 -0600
From: Brad Mugleston <bmug@gwl.com>
To: "'qrp-l'" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12670] Elmer 101
Message-ID: <01BD9380.13217A60.bmug@gwl.com>

OK, it's working and not having a QRP wattmeter I built the test circuit.
Had to play a little bit as it didn't tell you where to place it in the circuit. I got the best readings with the ground on the braid of the coax and the test point on the center conductor.

I adjusted T2 and T3 for maximum power out. Then adjusted R24 for maximum. The instructions say to adjust for 1.5 watts key down which would be 12V DC. Adjusting T2,T3 and R24 I could get 30V DC. Should I crank R24 back down to 12V (and 1.5 watts) or can I leave it at 30V DC for ? watts?

Thanks,

de KBØROL, Brad

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 07:34:30 -0700 (PDT)
From: John Foote <w3gx@yahoo.com>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Cc: reginfo@arrl.org
Subject: [12671] Wireless Week article - 420-450 MHz
Message-ID: <19980609143430.15274.rocketmail@send1a.yahoomail.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Apparenetly the LMCC's suggestion of sharing the 70 cm band with hams got a big response -- from the hams.

"HAM'S OPPOSE SPECTRUM SHARING," read the headline in Wireless Week, the weekly industry trade mag. (Wireles Week, June 8, 1998, page 34).

Excerpts from comments were included, and they emphasized emergency services and educational activities.

The article also mentioned that APSCO, the public safety users group, filed comments supporting the LMCC petition but specifically opposing that portion suggesting changes to amateur status on 70 cm! Thank you, APSCO. APSCO is, by the way, a member organization of the LMCC (Land Mobile Communications Council).

Perhaps the industry needed to experience just how many hams would come out and take the trouble to file comments and express the lack of common sense inherent in such a "realignment" (euphemism) of amateur acces to spectrum. Mention in a standard industry trade magazine can't hurt.

==

72 es 73 de W3GX

John Foote

Ashburn, Virginia near Wash. Dulles Int'l. Airport

DO YOU YAHOO!?

Get your free @yahoo.com address at <http://mail.yahoo.com>

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 20:51:57 -0600
From: Vince Kumagai <sonofullr@idcomm.com>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12672] Need PIXIE design help
Message-ID: <357DF4CC.4DB7@idcomm.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Has anyone assembled a PIXIE for 40M? Either 7.040 or 7.110. I am gathering together the parts for one and need help with the coil values. L1, L2, L3. The instructions give values for 80M and I would like to set my for 40M.

73

--

Vince Kumagai

KB0YTK - Denver, Co

CQC #432 - QRPL #1283

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 10:49:45 -0400
From: Scott Howell <showell@hq.nasa.gov>
To: james michael turri <jturri@wam.umd.edu>
Cc: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12673] BULLETIN - Solar Maximum Rush
Message-ID: <3.0.5.32.19980609104945.007da980@mail.hq.nasa.gov>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

thought to forward this info.

>Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 09:48:43 -0400
>From: Irv McWherter <irvmc@thenavy.com>
>Reply-To: irvmc@thenavy.com
>X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.01C-DH397 (Win95; I)
>To: larc-1@webtrek.com
>Subject: BULLETIN - Solar Maximum Rush
>
>Received by K3IRV from another Listserv and forwarded to members of
>Larc.
>
>In a recent notice by Dr. Dick Altrock of the USAF and in conjunction
>with the National Solar Observatory, the following notice regarding the
>current state of the solar cycle as it pertains to coronal Fe XIV
>emissions was released.
>
>It is of interest because of its prediction for the timing of this solar
>maximum, which according to current estimates of Fe XIV data, might
>occur much earlier than other predictions indicate. The most popular
>and previously accurate methods have estimated that the solar maximum in
>sunspot activity will occur sometime in the year 2000.
>
>We have quoted Dr. Altrocks statements verbatim as follows:
>
>"RUSH TO THE POLES" HAS BEGUN
>
>The first reliable precursor to the maximum of solar activity that will
>occur near the turn of the century has been identified. A study of the
>long-term variation of emission features in Fe XIV has shown that,
>prior to Solar Maximum, emission features appear near 55 degrees
>latitude in both hemispheres and begin to move towards the poles at a
>rate of 9 to 12 degrees of latitude per year. This motion is
>maintained for a period of 3 or 4 years, at which time the emission
>features disappear at the poles. This phenomenon, which represents the
>fastest global motion of any kind on the sun that is sustained for such
>an interval, has been referred to as the "Rush to the Poles". The
>maximum of solar activity, as represented by the number of sunspots on
>the sun, occurs approximately 14 months before the features reach the
>poles.
>
>In early 1997, emission features appeared near 55 degrees latitude, and
>subsequent observations have shown that these features are moving
>towards the poles. This then is the Rush to the Poles that heralds the
>next Solar Maximum. Based on previous observations, these features
>will reach the poles sometime between March 2000 and January 2001,

>which results in a prediction for Solar Maximum of between January and
>November 1999, substantially earlier than some other predictions.

>

>Dick Altrock, altrock@sunspot.noao.edu

>USAF/AFRL/VSBS and NSO/Sacramento Peak

>(505)434-7016

>

>

NASA Headquarters

Human Resources Management Division

Employee Benefits Officer

CP/Scott Howell

300 E Street SW

Washington DC, 20546

phone/fax: (202) 358-1558

E-mail: Whowell@hq.nasa.gov

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 08:19:13 -0700

From: "Michael A. Gipe" <mgipe@reliablemeters.com>

To: "QRP-L list" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [12674] A Technical question

Message-ID: <054301bd93b9\$f59ef4b0\$140a0a0a@double_trouble.reliablemeters.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ed --

You have asked a very good question. I am surprised that Doug did not supply you with detailed test results, because I know he is the acknowledged expert in Multi-Purpose Paper core toroids.

Scott cores are very similar in performance to Amidon/Micrometals iron powder series toroidal core material number 0. The permeability factor is very close to 1.00. However, and this is noted in the Amidon data sheet for material 0, due to the nature of the material, inductors wound on Scott Tissue cores will be very dependent on winding technique, turns spacing, and winding tension. To design a Scott Tissue toroid for your circuits, you can safely use the winding tables for Amidon material #0, keeping in mind that you may have to adjust the final coil by a turn or two to get the desired inductance. You may also have to extrapolate from the Amidon tables to accommodate

the actual dimensions of your core, if it does not match the Amidon selection.

Loss characteristics for this material are excellent, with very low hysteresis and eddy current losses. Coils wound with this material can be very high Q, but at the same time, will suffer more from proximity effects than with most iron powder or ferrite cores. One drawback of the material is that it is highly hygroscopic, and must be protected from high humidity environments. Several coatings of Q-dope or similar inductor sealant should be applied after winding to protect from the effects of high humidity. Needless to say, the core material can be permanently damaged by long term exposure to moisture.

Because of the permeability rating, Scott Tissue cores are best used for high frequency applications. Unfortunately, there is a limited selection of core sizes available, most of which are too large for anything but high power applications. Some experimenters have reported success with cutting the core in half or carefully unwinding several layers to produce a smaller cross sectional area.

Scott Tissue cores are a poor choice for transmission line transformers because the large number of turns required to achieve the necessary inductance at the low end of the operating frequency range also means that the copper losses will be high, thus reducing the operating Q and efficiency. Thus, applications are limited to single winding inductors. The RG174 windings that Doug often uses for his toroids are very good for demonstration purposes, but are not the best choice for performance and efficiency.

One other caution comes to mind. When soldering a Scott Tissue core toroid into your circuit, always use the minimum heat necessary to form a good solder joint. While the core material is very heat resistant, it suffers from unrecoverable catastrophic breakdown if its curie temperature is exceeded. Since this temperature is very close to that of a typical soldering iron, it is necessary to be very careful and avoid direct core contact with the soldering iron tip.

Hope this helps :-) Wish I had some of what you guys were drinking.

Mike K1MG

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 10:13:46 -0500
From: kreinbd@ccgate.dl.nec.com (David Kreinberg)
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12675] MFJ Tuner and Paddle SOLD
Message-ID: <0008625B.4159@ccgate.dl.nec.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Description: cc:Mail note part

Had trouble with the server here, folks. The
tuner and paddle are sold. Many thanks for the
interest.

73 de Dave, NR3E
QRP-L #25
nr Dallas, TX

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 16:46:30 +0100
From: joerg.behrens@ubs.com
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12676] question on variable bandwidth
Message-ID: <H000058207ea73d1@MHS>

Item Subject: cc:Mail Text

Does any of you experts out there know how to change the center
frequency of the variable bandwidth that is used in the Sierra or
EMTECH radio?

Thank you in advance & 73 de Joerg

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 12:07:03 -0400
From: Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
To: "QRP-L (E-mail)" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12677] Tech America URL
Message-ID: <01BD93A0.E50C9760.tracy@bytemark.com>

The Tech America url is
<http://www.techam.com>

Tech America is one of Amidons newest retail outlets. They are also putting lots of QRP related gear in their product line. I would encourage you to patronize them and to send them comments showing your appreciation of their support of Amateur Radio and electronic experimenters.

As Amidons Master Distributor, We support Tech America and expect great things from them in the future.

Tracy Markham, N4LGH #1453
ByteMark Corporation
Amidon Master Distributor
www.bytemark.com/amidon (technical information)

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 12:10:21 -0400
From: Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
To: "'b2bn@hotmail.com'" <b2bn@hotmail.com>, "QRP-L (E-mail)" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12678] RE: antenna tuner question
Message-ID: <01BD93A0.E7B39B80.tracy@bytemark.com>

Some use the T200-2 or T200-6 and larger toroidal cores in tuners. Size is for inductance and Q, not power handling capability.

Tracy Markham, N4LGH #1453
ByteMark Corporation
Amidon Master Distributor
www.bytemark.com/amidon (technical information)
800 679-3184

-----Original Message-----

From: DJ Rock [SMTP:b2bn@hotmail.com]
Sent: Monday, June 08, 1998 10:13 PM
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion
Subject: antenna tuner question

I'm building a simple tuner from a schematic in a very old book. The inductor is described as '30 turns of airdux 1010'. Can you get this? what would be a suitable substitution?
Thanks in advance:
D.C Schmidt

Get Your Private, Free Email at <http://www.hotmail.com>

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 12:13:55 -0400
From: Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
To: "'Peter_Simpson@ne.3com.com'" <Peter_Simpson@ne.3com.com>, "QRP-L (E-mail)" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12679] RE: NiCd "memory" - a possible explanation
Message-ID: <01BD93A0.ED866420.tracy@bytemark.com>

I disagree wholeheartedly with storing NiCad batteries fully charged!!! It encourages the growth of the crystals as they try to discharge themselves.

Tracy, N4LGH #1453

-----Original Message-----

From: Peter_Simpson@ne.3com.com [SMTP:Peter_Simpson@ne.3com.com]
Sent: Tuesday, June 09, 1998 7:36 AM
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion
Subject: NiCd "memory" - a possible explanation

In my experience with NiCd batteries, I have never seen the "memory" effect, which others have rightly described as being extremely rare and occurring only under precise charge/discharge conditions.

What I, and many other hams, have experienced, is that at some time or other, often after a prolonged period of disuse, a NiCd pack will "fail to hold a charge". The symptom of this malady is that after charging the pack for 24 hours, one gets only a few hours (or even minutes) of operation, before the "low battery" indicator comes on. If one measures the pack voltage, it will usually be a multiple of 1.2 volts below the "nominal" voltage. I always measure the voltage across

a new freshly charged pack, and write it, and the date of purchase, on a label on the bottom of the pack.

When the pack is disassembled, invariably, one or more cells are found to have around zero volts across them, while the others measure the normal 1.2 volts.

As I understand the mechanism, the "shorted cell" is caused by the growth of nickel "whiskers", which puncture the electrolyte-soaked separator, and short out the cell. I'm not sure what causes (or encourages) these whiskers to grow, but it seems that intermittent use and long storage while discharged are two factors which should be minimized. That is, regular charge and discharge cycles, instead of being bad, seem to be the best way to use NiCd packs.

So, your pack has a shorted cell. This usually happens 2 - 4 years after you buy the rig. What can you do about it? One trick that will usually get you a few more months of use (until another whisker grows long enough to short out a cell) is to disassemble the pack and apply a high current through the shorted cell in hopes of burning out the whisker. This should be done only after taking the usual precautions, safety glasses, shrapnel shield, etc. I find that a 1 amp supply and a voltmeter across the cell works well, and the indication that the cell has cleared is that the current will drop and the voltage will rise from near zero to somewhere around 1 volt. It should only take a second or two. The bad news is that the cure lasts only until the next whisker grows long enough to short a cell, so you should probably whip out the plastic and order a replacement insert at this point :-)

There are several good books on NiCd cells, some of the best are published by the manufacturers of these batteries. You'll find more than you want to know about internal construction, charge voltage and current profiles, temperatures and all sorts of other good stuff. I can dig through my library at home and post my favorites if anyones interested, but I bet we have some people in the business on the list...

Just another Zombie...

Peter, KA1AXY

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 12:20:26 -0400 (EDT)
From: "Scott Rosenfeld [NF3I]" <ham@w3eax.umd.edu>
To: Tracy <Tracy@bytemark.com>
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12680] NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! (doesn't exist)
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.3.95.980609121223.16483F-100000@w3eax.umd.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

At least, as we know it, NiCd "memory" doesn't actually exist. I got to hear a payload battery specialist from NASA Goddard last year at a Laurel ARC meeting. His passion is batteries. His fridge is full of them (his wife was there and happily verified this to the crowd).

NiCd batteries experience a memory effect if charged and discharged in EXACTLY the same manner/period every time. This effect shows itself in a drop of about 0.1v per cell, suddenly, but DOES NOT affect the charge capacity of the cell in any way. It's not really understood very well, but in your lives, you will never experience it.

Other than that, he claims that NiCd batteries are happiest being recharged as SOON as you're done with a use - NO MATTER HOW DEEP. The only ones wanting you to "condition" your batteries through deep cycles and full-discharge uses are the makers themselves, because THEY KNOW IT'LL KILL THEM FASTER.

Today's NiCds are some good batteries with a VERY high current rating and very low internal impedance. Be careful - they can smoke things...like themselves...I had a NiCd pack - an Icom BP-8 with super-high-capacity cells - go supernova on me. It melted the case, which I very happily placed OUTSIDE for it to cool, or explode, or whatever it was gonna do...it sure as heck wasn't gonna happen on MY belt when it happened.

(it did cool off, but the cells and the case were a total loss)

** Scott Rosenfeld NF3I & AAR3IB/T ** <http://w3eax.umd.edu/~ham> **
** Burtonsville, MD FM19mc * DXCC WAC WAS * QRP-L #147 * AK-QRP **
* Waiting for 6m to open... ** ARRL Life Member/Laurel ARC/UMARA *
** 301-549-1022(h) 301-982-1015(w) *** 35 wpm HF mobile CW Neon **

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 12:32:07 EDT
From: ARDUJENSKI@aol.com
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12681] MAC LOGS FREE
Message-ID: <93d0365b.357d6388@aol.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

QRZ software library has several logs for MACs mostly based upon HYPERCARD.
See file called VARIOUS LOGS.
Alan KB7MBI

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 12:38:17 -0400
From: Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>
To: ham@w3eax.umd.edu, "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12682] Re: NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! (doesn't exist)
Message-ID: <3.0.5.32.19980609123817.007fb100@mail.hq.nasa.gov>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

that's the info I wanted to try and get for the list if the gent who gave the talk didn't mind. BTW, knowing you Scott it was some chemical reaction between you and the battery pack that caused this problem. It usually happens in high-strung oops I mean high-energy folk.

At 12:20 PM 06/09/1998 -0400, Scott Rosenfeld [NF3I] wrote:
>At least, as we know it, NiCd "memory" doesn't actually exist. I got to
>hear a payload battery specialist from NASA Goddard last year at a Laurel
>ARC meeting. His passion is batteries. His fridge is full of them (his
>wife was there and happily verified this to the crowd).
>
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>EXACTLY the same manner/period every time. This effect shows itself in a
>drop of about 0.1v per cell, suddenly, but DOES NOT affect the charge
>capacity of the cell in any way. It's not really understood very well,
>but in your lives, you will never experience it.
>
>Other than that, he claims that NiCd batteries are happiest being
>recharged as SOON as you're done with a use - NO MATTER HOW DEEP. The
>only ones wanting you to "condition" your batteries through deep cycles
>and full-discharge uses are the makers themselves, because THEY KNOW IT'LL
>KILL THEM FASTER.

>
>Today's NiCds are some good batteries with a VERY high current rating and
>very low internal impedance. Be careful - they can smoke things...like
>themselves...I had a NiCd pack - an Icom BP-8 with super-high-capacity
>cells - go supernova on me. It melted the case, which I very happily
>placed OUTSIDE for it to cool, or explode, or whatever it was gonna
>do...it sure as heck wasn't gonna happen on MY belt when it happened.

>
>(it did cool off, but the cells and the case were a total loss)
>

>*** Scott Rosenfeld NF3I & AAR3IB/T ** <http://w3eax.umd.edu/~ham> **
>*** Burtonsville, MD FM19mc * DXCC WAC WAS * QRP-L #147 * AK-QRP **
>* Waiting for 6m to open... ** ARRL Life Member/Laurel ARC/UMARA *
>*** 301-549-1022(h) 301-982-1015(w) *** 35 wpm HF mobile CW Neon **

>
>
>
>

NASA Headquarters
Human Resources Management Division
Employee Benefits Officer
CP/Scott Howell
300 E Street SW
Washington DC, 20546

phone/fax: (202) 358-1558
E-mail: Whowell@hq.nasa.gov

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 10:49:07 -0700 (PDT)
From: "David D. Meacham" <ddm@datatamers.com>
To: Paul Harden <pharden@aoc.nrao.edu>
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12683] Re: Solar: No flux on 40M?
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.3.91.980609104717.1464C-1000000@dt1.datatamers.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Paul,
A great explanation! You make it most interesting, whereas most accounts are
rather boring.
72, Dave, W6EMD

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 11:15:43 -0600
From: "Bob Follett" <bfollett@ditell.com>
To: <ham@w3eax.umd.edu>
Cc: "QRP-L Group" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12684] Re: NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! Not Quite!
Message-ID: <01bd93ca\$3bc0a640\$d036b3cf@newmicronpc>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Scott & Gang:

Scott commented:

<<At least, as we know it, NiCd "memory" doesn't actually exist. I got to hear a payload battery specialist from NASA Goddard last year at a Laurel ARC meeting. His passion is batteries. His fridge is full of them (his wife was there and happily verified this to the crowd).

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Other than that, he claims that NiCd batteries are happiest being recharged as SOON as you're done with a use - NO MATTER HOW DEEP. The only ones wanting you to "condition" your batteries through deep cycles and full-discharge uses are the makers themselves, because THEY KNOW IT'LL KILL THEM FASTER.>>

He may have a passion for batteries, but he's full of it -- at least for not explaining what really happens rather than just saying there is no memory effect!!!

Come on, guys, we have been through this thing before. "Memory effect" is a bad name and really should be "dendrite formation" -- but yes, many partial battery charges, coupled with a NORMAL recharge makes those puppies go south!

How? The crystalline structures between the nickel hydroxide, alkaline electrolyte, and metallic cadmium are altered when the crystalline structures grow into high-resistance dendrite -- a finger-like protrusion within the separator of the battery plates. Eventually, they grow large enough to cause a short between the plates. Once shorted, the battery cannot develop enough voltage to generate current for the load.

Pretty simple science, I'd say. The question is, how to prevent/reduce this from happening? First, don't put in more of a charge than you took out. Easier said than done, but that's the simple answer.

Two: Use a sophisticated NiCad charger that is designed to provide a small negative pulse and larger positive pulses with voltage peak or pre-peak detection. The one I use is a Sirius Electronics Pro Series, which costs \$120. It runs on 12V in, and will handle up to 9 cells in series at 1000mAh. There are others that will handle more cells and higher Ah for more money.

Finally: The NASA guy Scott mentions says cells should be re-charged immediately to keep them happy. Again, perhaps practical advice, but not true science. NiCad's can sit at zero charge for a long time, be charged, and still be very happy (unlike a lead-acid battery). So why did this NASA dude say this? Simple, in my opinion. In a battery pack with cells in series, as it self discharges, the weakest cell can be forced into a negative charge as the stronger cells reach zero charge. This is not good, and explains why specialty battery makers sell much higher priced packs of hand matched cells. Single cells no problem -- packs, yes, you can have a problem. So, in summary, no voltage is ok, negative is not. Easiest way to avoid the problem is to periodically charge your packs that are sitting around the shack. We all do that, don't we? :-)

So, Scott, your NASA friend doesn't give the whole story -- which creates more misunderstandings. Good thing you don't mentor that way!

73, Battman Bob

Bob Follett AB7ST, QRP-L # 129, NorCal, ARCI, 10-10, ARS
2861 Estates Dr. VOICE: 801.649.6457
Park City, UT 84060 E-mail: bfollett@ditell.com

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 07:20:42 +0100
From: Leon Heller <leon@lfheller.demon.co.uk>
To: ac5ez@webtv.net
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12685] Re: Ni cad memory
Message-ID: <CYAkQFA6QNf1EwF1@lfheller.demon.co.uk>
MIME-Version: 1.0

In message <199806082038.NAA01525@mailtod-122.bryant.webtv.net>, Larry B

<ac5ez@webtv.net> writes

>There have been several articles in qst etc. over the years that de
>bunk the nicad memory problem. It dosent seem to go away though. i have
>never noticed the so called memory problem and dont expect to.

NiCd cell "memory" has only been observed in *very* extreme
circumstances such as satellite batteries charged by solar cells.

Leon

--

Leon Heller: leon@lfheller.demon.co.uk <http://www.lfheller.demon.co.uk>
Amateur Radio Callsign G1HSM Tel: +44 (0) 118 947 1424
See <http://www.lfheller.demon.co.uk/dds.htm> for details of my AD9850
DDS system. See " ["/diy_dsp.htm](#) for a simple DIY DSP ADSP-2104 system.

Date: Fri, 5 Jun 1998 20:31:25 +0100
From: "Tony Fishpool" <g4wif@btinternet.com>
To: "QRP list" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>, "GQRP reflector" <gqrp-l@blacksheep.org>
Subject: [12686] Dayton report
Message-ID: <E0yjS6f-0006gW-00@neodymium.btinternet.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

To avoid boring those without an interest in these things, I have uploaded
my Dayton report to the "News" section of the G-QRP club WebPages. You can
go there directly <http://www.btinternet.com/~g4wif/dayton.htm>

72

Tony - G4WIF
"lookerafter" of the G-QRP web pages
<http://www.btinternet.com/~g4wif/gqrp.htm>

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 09:26:01 -0600
From: tom whalen <whalen@swcp.com>
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12687] Antenna launching story
Message-ID: <357D5409.4E17@swcp.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

To the fellow that wrote that sling shot story....GOOD ONE!! You must be a writer, I enjoyed the story...I can relate sort of. I use a spud gun sometimes instead of a sling shot. Both work well!! 72,Tom WB5QYT

--

Enjoying QRP and QRP-L!

Rigs: Ten Tec Argo 509, SST-30, GM-15, OHR Spirit 40, Emtech NW20

IC-706, 38S, 49er, Bare Essentials, Mizuho MX-7s, ST. Louis tuner

Org: QRP-L 640, scQRPion 22, Norcal 1979, Fists 4465, ARS 396

Home of the "spud gun antenna launcher"-Kite antennas- RR mobile

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 13:31:06 -0400 (EDT)

From: "Scott Rosenfeld [NF3I]" <ham@w3eax.umd.edu>

To: unlisted-recipients;; (no To-header on input)

Cc: QRP-L Group <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [12688] Comment on NiCds

Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.3.95.980609132851.16812D-100000@w3eax.umd.edu>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

The NASA guy did mention that individual cells were OK down to zero, but that in packs, you can have cells reversing polarity if the pack voltage gets too low, which means the entire pack would at some point go south.

I like what Bob says. I do assume the gentleman was referring solely to battery PACKS as opposed to cells. My bad in my description. I should have made that clear.

** Scott Rosenfeld NF3I & AAR3IB/T ** <http://w3eax.umd.edu/~ham> **
** Burtonsville, MD FM19mc * DXCC WAC WAS * QRP-L #147 * AK-QRP **
* Waiting for 6m to open... ** ARRL Life Member/Laurel ARC/UMARA *
** 301-549-1022(h) 301-982-1015(w) *** 35 wpm HF mobile CW Neon **

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 10:27:52 -0700 (PDT)

From: KC5TJA <kc5tja@topaz.axisinternet.com>

To: Leon Heller <leon@lfheller.demon.co.uk>

Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [12689] Re: Ni cad memory

Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.3.96.980609102258.222B-100000@topaz.axisinternet.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

> NiCd cell "memory" has only been observed in *very* extreme
> circumstances such as satellite batteries charged by solar cells.

I don't want to get into a heated discussion about this, but I have to differ with your observation. When I was working for Mohawk Ltd., repairing telecommunications equipment, nearly all such equipment were designed for NiCd batteries.

The problem is that often times, we would receive perfectly working devices, but the batteries wouldn't hold a charge. And it was all due to memory effect.

Turns out that most engineers and technicians plugged the devices in to be recharged as soon as they were done using it. This is bad bad bad for NiCd devices...they WILL develop a very short lifetime if you keep doing this. Zapping the batteries helped bring most back to servicable use again.

It's best to just let the device be until the battery has 0.0V on the thing, THEN recharge it.

Memory effect was documented in my high-school/college chemistry book, so the references are out there. It had something to do with permanent oxidation of one of the electrodes. "Zapping" the battery shattered the oxidation, and released the ions back into the chemicals. I don't recall the exact details, since it's been years since I even looked at the book...

```
=====
KC5TJA/6      |                -| TEAM DOLPHIN |-
DM13          |                Samuel A. Falvo II
QRP-L #1447   |                http://www.dolphin.openprojects.net
```

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 13:41:07 -0400
From: Ed Tanton <n4xy@att.net>
To: WD6BOR@aol.com
Cc: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12690] Re: Altoids boxes
Message-ID: <3.0.5.32.19980609134107.00c5bb20@postoffice.worldnet.att.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 11:41:38 -0600
From: Niel Skousen <nskousen@scientech.com>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12691] Re: NiCds
Message-ID: <199806091741.LAA05867@eaglerock.if.scientech.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

OK, given dendrites... what about the 'nuke-em' to recover old packs ?

I've successfully (well 70%+) recovered a number of cells and packs by manually pulse 'charging' and 'discharging' the cell or packs (like to do cells better :-)...

I take a current limited bench supply (set for pack voltage @ 2-3C) and tap the pack or cell to get a fairly high pulse charge current, then in the same way tap a jumper or very low resistor (5C rate or more) across to develop a very high discharge current pulse. Goes back to hear say (read as heresay) as a kid about 'care and feeding' of NiCd batt's.

- just lucky ?
- based on physics ?
- flirting w/ danger ? ;-)

Niel

Niel Skousen: Sr.Eng, SCIENTECH.SPG/CFG/NUSI
208.525.3742, 524.9229 FAX 529.4721 Idaho Falls ID
nskousen@scientech.com WA7SSA QRP-L.119
Z-----DN33wm--- . . . -

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 13:54:57 -0400
From: Scott Howell <whowell@hq.nasa.gov>
To: bfollett@ditell.com, "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12692] Re: NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! Not Quite!
Message-ID: <3.0.5.32.19980609135457.007f9880@mail.hq.nasa.gov>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

he did mention (the NASA guy that is ((BTW he is a contractor))) the fact of negative charge etc. I have heard as he did mention keeping the batteries in the icebox. Well, ok folks I just leave the things on the charger ie the ht sits in the charger and I haven't had a problem and they still perform as they should. Also, I know several folks who leave jell

cells on charge all the time and haven't ever said they had a problem. I guess what it all boils down to is as long as the battery works then do what you will.

Like all subjects, you'll find those who agree and those who disagree and then me or those like me in the middle who just don't care as long as the damned thing works when you need it. Ok, yeh the topic intrests me a great deal, but really other than the fact I don't want it dying just after I get it on the air then what more can I ask. I can only say that I had an HTX-202 that obviously was a returned unit. Why? cause the pack only held a charge for perhaps a day or so. I did what they always have recommended and that was to charge and discharge. Well, did that from day one and found that the pack just wouldn't last. So, I tried a different pack following the advice mentioned previously and sure enough the pack lasted longer. Of course I don't have the rig cause it had other problems so just took it back. In any case this was my experience for what its worth.

NASA Headquarters
Human Resources Management Division
Employee Benefits Officer
CP/Scott Howell
300 E Street SW
Washington DC, 20546

phone/fax: (202) 358-1558
E-mail: Whowell@hq.nasa.gov

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 12:59:24 -0500
From: Tellefsen Bob-CNSE97 <cnse97@lmpsil02.comm.mot.com>
To: QRP-L list <QRP-L@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12693] Re: Dayton 2N2222 Contest
Message-ID: <E726B6D1F2C7D1119AB900805FA74B3C584807@s-il02-n.comm.mot.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain

Chuck Adams gave a nice post about Jim Kortge's 2N2222 rig in the contest.

So far, I have yet to see a picture of it on anybody's web page. Will it be somewhere soon so we can all admire it and steal appropriate parts of the design? :-)

What's the point of a great prize-winning design if we can't scarf up the neatest ideas there? Cross-pollination, that's what we need here. Nils, help me with this. You got the right words.

Anyway, inquiring (and acquisitive) minds want to see this gem.

73, Bob N6WG

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 14:21:41 EDT
From: DYARNES@aol.com
To: mpupeza@csolve.net, qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12694] Re: A LITTLE FUNNY COMMUNICATIONS TRIVIA
Message-ID: <7489cbf1.357d7d37@aol.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

When I worked in Bell TTY repair, in the early 70's, we usually used:

<<THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER A LAZY DOG'S BACK. 1234567890
or
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER THE LAZY DOG'S BACK. 1234567890 (and a few
spare) to make up 72 characters per line.!

Why?>>

Hi all,

I've seen several replies (haven't read them all, so if this is a duplicate answer I apologize) but haven't seen anyone who pointed out the "real" reason is that ALL the letters of the alphabet, and all the numbers, are used. Thus, it was a test to make sure that both the sender's equipment and the recipient's equipment were working properly. We always used it in the army for rtty tests. There was another test we used (but much less frequently) which I can't recall right now. Guess alzheimers is setting in!

This raises a question in my mind. Are there any other 051's or 053's out there? If you were one, you'll know what I am referring to.

72 de Dave W7AQK

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 14:27:13 -0400 (EDT)
From: "Scott Rosenfeld [NF3I]" <ham@w3eax.umd.edu>
To: qrp-1 <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>, eax@w3eax.umd.edu, Laurel ARC <larc-1@webtrek.com>

Subject: [12695] I'm back from Vermont - trip report
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.3.95.980609122032.16483G-100000@w3eax.umd.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

On my way up to Vermont, I trekked up Friday night through the nether regions of Long Island, where they seem to think that moving four lanes of high-speed traffic into two service lanes of traffic signal-laden roadway is acceptable practice. Those last 10 miles took me an hour at MIDNIGHT.

Saturday I got to help cousin #1 with his pool. That night I got to have dinner with my two cousins as well as LIQRP's Jeff, WB5GWB, who with his son made a very good group of five people for a hearty Chinese dinner. I worked a few people on the way up to Vermont Sunday, and proceeded to get in a lot of walking up there.

It was cool - REALLY cool - up there. On Thursday of last week, there was frost in areas. The highs were in the upper 50s and lower 60s.

Fortunately, I had Maggie dog with me, as well as the mobile station.

Amazingly, with work, etc., I didn't get to operate from Vermont except when arriving and then again, when leaving. Burlington's a great little city with a picturesque lakefront and Hakkepeliiitta tires on lots of cars. Ya, shooore, they import 'em from Finland, but up there, they gotta because they gotta drive in some bizarre weather in the winter.

Anyway, I had my HT with me and walked the 1.3 miles downtown to the conference every day, yakking with lots of local folks of all likes and dislikes on the local repeaters. Friday Maggie and I got to climb Camel's Hump mtn - towering 3000' above the surrounding terrain with clear views from the top in all directions. Much to my chagrin, it was REALLY cold and windy up there - like 40 degrees with a 50 mph wind, so strong I nearly blew over a few times. The summit...I'd planned to try the HT from up there, but it was just too cold.

Made it to the Plattsburgh hamfest Friday night and Saturday morning, bought some stuff, and headed out for the nearly 600-mile trek home. 9-1/2 hours later, having worked a ton of folks, both from the PVRC reunion and the TAC contest, I was home.

I was so disoriented that I totally forgot about the Manassas hamfest :)

I found out about it (again) but was just too tired to go. A first!

** Scott Rosenfeld NF3I & AAR3IB/T ** <http://w3eax.umd.edu/~ham> **
** Burtonsville, MD FM19mc * DXCC WAC WAS * QRP-L #147 * AK-QRP **

* Waiting for 6m to open... ** ARRL Life Member/Laurel ARC/UMARA *
** 301-549-1022(h) 301-982-1015(w) *** 35 wpm HF mobile CW Neon **

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 19:53:21 -0500
From: tshilhanek@juno.com
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12696] MFJ Keyboard
Message-ID: <19980609.195322.10350.0.tshilhanek@juno.com>

I would like to talk to anybody who has the MFJ cw keyboard.
My unit acts up when I'am typing on the keyboard.
For some reason the keyer resets it self and displays
the opening message ,as if the power was switched off and
on .After the message is displayed the keyboard can be
used to send again.
I have talked to the technician at MFJ and he was not
much help.

I would appreciate any help on the keyboard.

TNX

Terry W0PFR

You don't need to buy Internet access to use free Internet e-mail.
Get completely free e-mail from Juno at <http://www.juno.com>
Or call Juno at (800) 654-JUNO [654-5866]

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 21:11:34 +0200
From: "Ronald H. Evans" <rhevan1@ibm.net>
To: "QRP-L List" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12697] Resonant Dipole vs everything else.
Message-ID: <000101bd93da\$6bb94720\$0b0c5c8b@hal>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I notice that among us QRP types there is a prejudice for open wire line,
usually 400 ohm, and non resonant antennas of one sort or another. As
evidence may I present the recent thread on the ZM-2 and the many messages
on other types of tuners. I would like to suggest that at HF frequencies a
tuner is not necessary. Furthermore, it is almost impossible to beat a

center fed resonant dipole fed with 52 ohm coax placed at least 1/2 wavelength above the ground for a simple, efficient antenna. To beat such an antenna as a radiator, even at low angles, you have to build some kind of gain antenna and put it up high.

My argument goes like this. From 3 to 30 MHz. the RF loss in 50 feet of RG-58/U is less than the loss in even an efficient tuner. Cut to the 468/freq in MHz. and fed in the center with RG-58/U a dipole presents (after trimming for lowest SWR) a good match over the entire amateur band to the 50 ohm output impedance of our radios. Therefore no tuner is required. (OK, a dipole will not present less than a 2:1 SWR over the whole 80 meter band. Also, nobody I know has ever placed an 80 meter dipole 1/2 wavelength (132 ft.) in the air.) But for the other bands put up a dipole. Feed it in the center with coax. Cut it for the center of your band of choice and start counting the contacts.
72, Ron K4KTB

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 13:21:54 -0600
From: Tim Pettibone <tpettibo@NMSU.Edu>
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12698] Altoids Press
Message-ID: <3.0.2.32.19980609132154.006a2870@cnmailsvr.nmsu.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Gang:

Don't know if you saw it but had an article in the local newspaper (off of a wire service) about the newest "POWER" symbol - Altoids! Now we have power ties, and power lunches and POWER MINTS. Apparently the little boxes with those strong little white mints are the newest Yuppie status symbol. Little did they know that QRP probably is solely responsible for the emergence of this new icon!

By the way, Altoids are the 4th biggest seller of mints in the US, something like \$42 million worth a year. I have a box in my desk drawer, boy did I impress people in my office!

It seems to me with this new mint takeover, and my spouses addiction to stuff on the BBC/America channel - the Brits are trying to take back the colonies. One if by land...two if by sea!

Tim K5OI
Las Cruces, NM

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 12:38:28 -0700
From: Bill Jones <kd7s@psnw.com>
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12699] Re: MFJ Keyboard
Message-ID: <357D8F33.E496F63B@psnw.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Terry,

My guess is that somewhere inside the box you have one or more 3-terminal voltage regulators that are dropping out. Check the input voltage to make sure it is at least 2 volts higher than the rating of the regulator. If you're using a wall-wart power supply, try replacing it (temporarily) with a regulated 12-volt power supply.

tshilhanek@juno.com wrote:

> I would like to talk to anybody who has the MFJ cw keyboard.
> My unit acts up when I'am typing on the keyboard.
> For some reason the keyer resets it self and displays
> the opening message ,as if the power was switched off and
> on .After the message is displayed the keyboard can be
> used to send again.

=====
Bill Jones - KD7S <><
Sanger, California
<http://www.psnw.com/~kd7s>
=====

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 14:51:14
From: Steven Weber <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12700] Speaking of Altiods...

Message-ID: <3.0.3.16.19980609145114.306f1162@mailhost.ncia.net>

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Local paper today ran a story called "Tins of mints become latest status symbol""The mint and tin have become the latest gentlemanly accessory.." apparently due to the increase of cigar smoking, strong spicy foods and cappacino coffee..

Of course we all know what really got the ball rolling was QRPer's, who are always a step ahead of the crowd :-)

BTW, I happened noticed you can just fit the new 9850 DDS VFO into an Altiods tin, hummm....put a pixie in another tin with a bunch of selectable low pass filters and you could have a two tin, all band rig....hummm...The Digital Two Tin'er?

72,

Steve, KD1JV....In the White Mountains of New Hampshire

"Melt Solder"

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 13:55:56 -0400

From: Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)

To: "'ham@w3eax.umd.edu'" <ham@w3eax.umd.edu>, "QRP-L (E-mail)" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [12701] RE: NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! (doesn't exist)

Message-ID: <01BD93C0.A90198E0.tracy@bytemark.com>

Well, as much as I respect your vast experience, I must totally disagree with your comments.

For over 15 years I have worked in battery intensive fields (cell phones and laptop computers) and I can assure you that conditioning NiCad batteries is an excellent way to keep them longer. Too many have experienced it in their lives.

Keep in mind that NASA is not working with the same cells that we are today ... I would expect that they are using the newest technology available, which has developed new types of rechargeable cells that have been designed specifically to overcome these limitations.

If we are discussing the Icom BP-8, then you need to rethink your comments. That particular pack, as far as Orlando hams have discovered, is particularly at peril to develop poor performance because the average ham rarely can fully discharge the pack. I know of at least 5 hams here who have useless BP-8's.

ALWAYS STORE NICADS FULLY DISCHARGED!!!!!!

Now, if we are discussing the newer types of rechargeable cells developed over the last few years ... it is a totally different science as they are manufactured differently and are composed of different materials.

Also, look to the remote control racing hobby. They have pushed the battery science to its limit. They have gone so far as to have thousand dollar computerized cell chargers and analyzers. Tell me why THEY use the practices they do, if there is no problem with cell breakdown?? The SCA, SCR and SCF types of hard charge / hard discharge cells definitely want to be stored fully discharged.

You can take your cell science to any degree you want, but if we take any two identical cells and treat one like you have described and treat the other as I have, mine will last longer and give better performance over its lifespan.

As for your comment on conditioning chargers, most are manufactured by companies that do NOT manufacture batteries. Why on earth would they want their product to destroy cells??

NiCad cells frequently smoke themselves due to improper charging methods. I've seen cases where a fully charged pack was stored for a time, then put into service. The surface charge was very low, and when put on the charger, one of the cells shorted and the meltdown occurred. If you fully charge a NiCad cell and store it, it will eventually discharge itself. Where does that energy go? It grows crystals ... and eventually shorts the cell.

Lets try to define the battery science instead of arguing it. Is there any documentation that you know of BY CELL MANUFACTURERS that state the proper charge / discharge methods for their cells? I poured over several sites, but could not find any indication of charging procedures with technical references or explanations.

Check out www.teleport.com/~sirius and www.iserv.net/~trceng/Impulse2da.html (Thanks, Bob!!)
Why would they go to such extremes to develop reverse pulsing chargers if this were not a real problem, or if this method did not produce favorable results? These items work, and are in great demand because of it.

Motorola used to supply us with excellent technical bulletins, and several of them had charging data for THEIR batteries. Maybe a cellular shop will be willing to release some of those, or maybe we can get info from Motorola themselves. I just remember that Motorola felt that this was an important enough issue to train field technicians on how to properly instruct the customer on how to charge their battery, and supplied equipment that placed batteries on a 'reconditioning charge.'

I will seek documentation from those shops I am still affiliated with, and make them available as soon as I do. I have to disclaim again, that there ARE rechargeable cells that were developed specifically to solve these problems, but as to date I can't afford them personally!

Tracy, N4LGH #1453

-----Original Message-----

From: Scott Rosenfeld [NF3I] [SMTP:ham@w3eax.umd.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, June 09, 1998 12:20 PM
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion
Subject: NiCd memory - il n'existe pas! (doesn't exist)

At least, as we know it, NiCd "memory" doesn't actually exist. I got to hear a payload battery specialist from NASA Goddard last year at a Laurel ARC meeting. His passion is batteries. His fridge is full of them (his wife was there and happily verified this to the crowd).

NiCd batteries experience a memory effect if charged and discharged in EXACTLY the same manner/period every time. This effect shows itself in a drop of about 0.1v per cell, suddenly, but DOES NOT affect the charge capacity of the cell in any way. It's not really understood very well, but in your lives, you will never experience it.

Other than that, he claims that NiCd batteries are happiest being recharged as SOON as you're done with a use - NO MATTER HOW DEEP. The only ones wanting you to "condition" your batteries through deep cycles and full-discharge uses are the makers themselves, because THEY KNOW IT'LL KILL THEM FASTER.

Today's NiCds are some good batteries with a VERY high current rating and very low internal impedance. Be careful - they can smoke things...like themselves...I had a NiCd pack - an Icom BP-8 with super-high-capacity cells - go supernova on me. It melted the case, which I very happily placed OUTSIDE for it to cool, or explode, or whatever it was gonna do...it sure as heck wasn't gonna happen on MY belt when it happened.

(it did cool off, but the cells and the case were a total loss)

** Scott Rosenfeld NF3I & AAR3IB/T ** <http://w3eax.umd.edu/~ham> **
** Burtonsville, MD FM19mc * DXCC WAC WAS * QRP-L #147 * AK-QRP **
* Waiting for 6m to open... ** ARRL Life Member/Laurel ARC/UMARA *
** 301-549-1022(h) 301-982-1015(w) *** 35 wpm HF mobile CW Neon **

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 14:00:52 -0600
From: Niel Skousen <nskousen@scientechn.com>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12702] Noisy '94 Toyota T100
Message-ID: <199806092001.0AA11060@eaglerock.if.scientechn.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Any specific hints or fix's on a VERY Noisy toyota T100 '94

Niel

Niel Skousen: Sr.Eng, SCIENTECH.SPG/CFG/NUSI
208.525.3742, 524.9229 FAX 529.4721 Idaho Falls ID
nskousen@scientechn.com WA7SSA QRP-L.119
Z-----,-----DN33wm--- . . . -

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 15:09:50
From: Steven Weber <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>
To: tshilhanek@juno.com
Cc: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12703] Re: MFJ Keyboard
Message-ID: <3.0.3.16.19980609150950.08c79396@mailhost.ncia.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

>My unit acts up when I'am typing on the keyboard.
>Terry WOPFR

Terry,

Also check the power jack, (if it uses one) Often the solder connections on the jack will crack if stress is put on the plug. Banging on the keyboard might be enough to open up the connection and cause a power up reboot.

72,

Steve, KD1JV....In the White Mountains of New Hampshire

"Melt Solder"

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 16:01:42 -0400
From: "Ron Polityka" <wb3aal@talon.net>
To: "QRP-L" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12704] Fw: TAC Contest
Message-ID: <003301bd93e1\$b9f4e140\$325445c6@default>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

-----Original Message-----
From: Carter Craigie <ccraigie@email.msn.com>
To: Eastern PA QRP Club
Date: Monday, June 08, 1998 1:22 PM
Subject: Re: TAC Contest

>Is your call and name in my log? If so, T H A N K Y O U !!! 73,
>Carter N3AO

>
>AA2NL RICH
>N2CQ KEN
>WA1QVM JOEL
>N3DQU JAY
>K3AS BILL
>W3MGL LARRY
>W4TZC ROY
>W3KC CHAS
>N3RJ RALPH
>W2TZ FRED
>K8JV JIM
>W1VT ZACK
>VE3ELA/3 KEN
>KA3WMJ KEN
>VE9VIC RINO
>KC1FB JIM
>N1EI CHARLIE
>NA3V JIM
>NW8U JOHN
>K3C TY
>WB3AAL RON
>KC8JIE ED
>N3XRV CHRIS
>K1LKP CARMEN
>W3MWY GEORGE

>AA2PF DAVE
>WK8G JIM
>NE0C KEN
>N1POJ RAY
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Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 15:18:03 -0500
From: Mike - W0TMW <crucis@sky.net>
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12705] Field Day Dup sheets
Message-ID: <357D987B.2F37E9FC@sky.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

For all those who directed me to the ARRL web and FTP sites, the dup sheets are not available, neither on the the web site nor the file areas. Lotsa stuff on field day, rules and all, but no dup sheets.

Mike - W0TMW
--

=====
Mike Watson, W0TMW QCWA Mbr# 28651, MidContinent Chapter #35
Raymore, Missouri, USA Grid: EM28st, ARS# 352, QRP-L# 1849
<http://www.sky.net/~crucis> E-mail: crucis@sky.net ARCI# 9647
=====

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 14:20:43 -0600
From: "Bob Follett" <bfollett@ditell.com>
To: "QRP-L Group" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12706] Fw: NiCds
Message-ID: <01bd93e4\$141096e0\$d036b3cf@newmicronpc>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="utf-7"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Gang:

Niel raised some good questions about zapping:

+ADwAPA-OK, given dendrites... what about the 'nuke-em' to recover old packs ? I've successfully (well 70+ACU-) recovered a number of cells and packs by manually pulse 'charging' and 'discharging' the cell or packs (like to do cells better :-)...

I take a current limited bench supply (set for pack voltage +AEA- 2-3C) and tap the pack or cell to get a fairly high pulse charge current, then in the same way tap a jumper or very low resistor (5C rate or more) across to develop a very high discharge current pulse. Goes back to hear say (read as heresay) as a kid about 'care and feeding' of NiCd batt's.

- just lucky ?
- based on physics ?
- flirting w/ danger ? +ADs--)+AD4APg-

I am not a zapping expert, but have successfully done it a few times.

Niel's first point is critical -- you should only apply the large current to the affected cell, not the entire pack -- You may be successful doing it the other way, but best chances are with the single cell that has shorted.

What you are doing is creating enough current to destroy part of the dendrite that has shorted the cell by burning it.

Flirting w/danger? Well, only if you get careless, I suppose. The key word in Niel's post is PULSE. Not -- apply 5amps and count to ten+ACE- You just want to a brief pulse of, I'd say, 1/2 second or less. If it doesn't work, try it again -- apply more current. If that doesn't work, replace the cell. Remember that in almost all cases, there will only be one cell that has actually shorted.

That said, as the dendrites grow in each cell, they all become more apt to break down through over-charging.

73, bob

Bob Follett AB7ST, QRP-L +ACM- 129, NorCal, ARCI, 10-10, ARS
2861 Estates Dr. VOICE: 801.649.6457
Park City, UT 84060 E-mail: bfollett+AEA-ditell.com

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 16:30:25 -0400 (EDT)
From: George Gingell <k3tks@u1.abs.net>
To: Tony Fishpool <g4wif@btinternet.com>
Cc: QRP list <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>, GQRP reflector <gqrp-l@blacksheep.org>
Subject: [12707] Re: GQRP - Dayton report
Message-ID: <Pine.BSI.3.96.980609162556.29223A-1000000@u1.abs.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

You wouldn't have bored us. Glad you guys made it back home o.k.
Sure hope you enjoyed it. As always it was a pleasure to see you chaps
again. Hope you found lots of toys to bring home. Really looking forward
to next time. Also keep hoping I can make it over to your events
sometime in the future.

Sir George, The First :^)

72 ES

QRP DX TU (C) 1986, G. "Danny" Gingell, K3TKS@ abs.net
QRP A.R.C.I. Net Manager and Board of Director Member.
George D. Gingell, Jr. 3052 Fairland Road, Silver Spring, MD 20904-7117
Maryland Milliwatt Club QRP Reference Library, (301)572-6789
Maryland Milliwatt Club Founder and Trustee of Club Station - WQ3RP -
Grid Square FM19mb 76.94 W - 39.06 N Silver Spring, MD 20904 QRPea.A.

On Fri, 5 Jun 1998, Tony Fishpool wrote:

> To avoid boring those without an interest in these things, I have uploaded
> my Dayton report to the "News" section of the G-QRP club WebPages. You can
> go there directly <http://www.btinternet.com/~g4wif/dayton.htm>
>
> 72
> Tony - G4WIF
> "lookerafter" of the G-QRP web pages
> <http://www.btinternet.com/~g4wif/gqrp.htm>
>
> ---
> Via GQRP-L - The G-QRP Club mailing list
>

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 21:40:11 +0100
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (Chuck Adams)

To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12708] dupsheets
Message-ID: <199806092040.VAA15021@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>

Gang,

ftp to ftp.lehigh.edu

in directory /pub/listserv/qrp-1/forms is a file labeled

dupsheet.ps.Z

to get it in uncompressed form do a

get dupsheet.ps

and a transfer will occur and you will receive it in uncompressed
format. It is a POSTSCRIPT file and must be sent to a PostScript
printer or use a utility like ghostscript to print it in proper
format.

This form is one that I use, so it may not work for everyone.

It has squares labeled A, B, C, ..., Z You write the complete
call in the square using the letter immediately following the
number in the call. If you work K5F0 then you write K5F0
in the square labeled F. If you then work AB5CD, write AB5CD in
the C square. Do this until the end of the contest.
The form allows you to use a separate page for each band and each
mode. Just make sure to fill in the appropriate blanks. It would
be difficult after the contest to do this. :-)

This form is not the ARRL form. Hope it works for you.

FYI

Chuck Adams K5F0 Dallas,TX CP-60
<http://reality.sgi.com/adams> adams@sgi.com

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 20:38:52 GMT
From: mwattcpa@earthlink.net (Marty Watt)

To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12709] Re: Resonant Dipole vs everything else.
Message-ID: <357d9b83.109427820@mail.earthlink.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

On Tue, 9 Jun 1998 21:11:34 +0200, "Ronald H. Evans" <rhevan1@ibm.net> =
wrote:

>I notice that among us QRP types there is a prejudice for open wire =
line,
>usually 400 ohm, and non resonant antennas of one sort or another.

While certainly you describe ideal opportunities, many of us (like me) =
are
cliff dwellers, and QRP is an ideal alternative to full power work with =
indoor
or "close to the house" antennas. Also, many of us (like me) enjoy the
periodic field operations, where backpacking multiple antennas doesn't =
make a
lot of sense. Even at 20m, for an apartment dweller, a resonant dipole =
is not
an option -- I don't have space.

We all know that resonant dipoles (1/4 wavelength elevation) are the =
preferred
alternative. We just quit prefacing our messages with the disclaimer. =
If we
can't (won't, shouldn't, whatever) use a dipole, what then are efficient,
lightweight/invisible, multi-band antennas. Because SWR isn't terribly
important in efficiency, tuners become a viable option. The loss in not
matching to the rain gutter is greater than the tuner at acceptable match.

As for your statement about 80m dipoles, I ran an 80m dipole for a year =
that
was resonant (less than 2:1 SWR) across the entire 3.5-4.0 MHz range, and
loved it. Couldn't take it to the field, however. Nor does it fit in my
apartment. The total amount of wire was around 700 feet total.

Details for some roughly resonant compact antennas, as well as the =
broadband
dipole, are on my webpage ...

--

72 es 73 de Marty, KM7W

=46ranklin, Tennessee <http://home.earthlink.net/~mwattcpa> =
=20
NorCal #2031 -- ARCI #7514 -- QRP-L #0953 -- AK/QRP #098 -- Grid EM65

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 21:45:48 +0100
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (Chuck Adams)
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12710] QRP CD ROM Project
Message-ID: <199806092045.VAA15157@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>

Gang,

This is a heads up notice of work in progress (WIP).

John Andrews, N5INZ, was here over the weekend for HamCom and came up with a brilliant idea. This was something that he presented to the Austin QRP group and the idea was met with a positive response. So with that in mind here is an initial plan. John had some other notes and the email disappeared, but I'll get it again and add it to the next posting re this project.

QRP-L was founded upon sharing and helping others and the philosophy of 'pass it on', i.e. someone helps you and you then in turn help someone else. Most people will not ask for stamps or a few dollars for some little part, inexpensive part(s), etc. They just ask that you give something to someone else when you, later in life, get a chance.

So here the idea that John has. He and I will start by building a CDROM with stuff like:

- o All the *.jpgs from my web page and other contributors
- o All the QRP-L archives in digest format from the archives
- o Some sorted QRP-L archives by topic
- o The QRP ARCI awards files (and this is a lot)
- o PostScript files and text files for 8044ABM, 2N2222, etc.
- o .pdf files for schematics and .ps files for documentation
- o Spice Models and SPICE programs

and the list goes on and on.

The initial requirements are as follows and the attorneys at large

can give us any notes for problem areas:

1. All information is non-copywrited and/or public domain with original authors retaining commercial rights.
2. Material reproduced with permission of author(s) and intellectual rights owners. Such permission to be given in writing via snail mail and scanned copy of said letter to accompany the CD ROM.
3. Created by contributors just for this project,
4. No financial gain allowed for this project. We hope that we can get a network of individuals with CD ROM burners who we will post periodically. These individuals willing to spend some time making the ROMs and passing them on charging only for the disc and postage. The going rate now for one time writable discs is under \$2 in the USofA. We'd like to not have situations where one or more individuals are trying to pay for their CD ROM burner.....
5. CD's made available at swapmeets for the cost of the media. This will enable the teenagers and youngsters to see and get interested cheaply.
6. Maybe some CW audio files, programs, etc.

and the list goes on and on and.....

ISO9660 formatted CDRom will most likely be the most portable between systems. I have just created such a disk with 440MB on it and going to play with it on the PC at home. It works just fine on a UNIX filesystem at work.

So, here is the project initial beginning. I will take email direct on ideas to further this project and it's usefulness.

Here is what I have lined up and will further add to the list:

1. QRP-L archives
2. NEC2 source code in FORTRAN
3. SPICE3F4 source code in C
4. PD versions of SPICE for the PC
5. .jpgs of many kits and rigs that I have built with reviews
6. Club application forms and information
7. FAQ for QRPers
8. QRP ARCI awards files
9. Elmer files for kits like the NW80XX, NN1G, OHR, Wilderness, ... Debugging, assembly,
10. Series of projects: VFO, OSC, Mixer, Receiver, with parts,

ugly construction, photos and assembly steps and checks along the way.

Possibly scanned in newsletters from groups of old?

I'll take any contributions/suggestions at this time from readers and we work out the details on a per case basis. I can scan photos and convert them to .jpg or grab them from web sites with permission. There will be demands for html format and others but let's just stick with ASCII, .ps, .jpg and .pdf for now to make things easy. Not everyone has a web browser.

With UNIX compression routine, the ASCII files can be compressed. These are easy to uncompress. I'll look for a DOS utility to get them back or we have to do the files zipped and find the source to a PD routine to get them back on a UNIX system. I guess that demand will probably force the latter. Bill Gates wins.

Of course the CD will become obsolete the moment it goes out the door, but at least it is a snapshot. I can foresee this becoming a multi-volume set... QRP ZOMBIE CD-set? QRP-L QRP CDs? We need a catchy title..... Also this is not to duplicate other work that already exists.

One side effect is that those not on the list or the internet can see what we've been up to.

OK, send me direct and not to the list your wish list and ideas about the needed tools for the PC-fans.... And of course your contribution(s).... Those with ROM programmers and who can help and will allow me to post you on the list, let me know also.

FYI

Chuck Adams K5FO Dallas,TX CP-60
<http://reality.sgi.com/adams> adams@sgi.com

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 13:52:20 -0700
From: Vic Rosenthal <rakefet@rakefet.com>
To: rhevan1@ibm.net
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12711] Re: Resonant Dipole vs everything else.
Message-ID: <357DA084.949EF3C8@rakefet.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ronald H. Evans wrote:

> I notice that among us QRP types there is a prejudice for open wire line,
> usually 400 ohm

<snip>

> Furthermore, it is almost impossible to beat a
> center fed resonant dipole fed with 52 ohm coax placed at least 1/2
> wavelength above the ground for a simple, efficient antenna.

For a single band, sure. I have a 40 meter dipole fed with 450 ohm line and a Johnson Matchbox that works well from 80 through 10, including WARC. Try that with a simple dipole fed with coax!

Vic, K2VCO

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 16:56:14 -0400 (EDT)
From: "Paul R. Valko" <prvalko@oakland.edu>
To: QRP List <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12712] Yaesu Ft-530 battery found
Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.3.95.980609165151.30119A-100000@saturn.acs.oakland.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Stretching the boundaries of QRP to include a dual band Handheld... I post the following general information:

If you are interested in buying the incredibly hard to find replacement lithium battery for the Yaesu FT-530, you can find it at:

<<http://www.batterybarn.com/mpoint.html>>

I just ordered a couple, with shipping, \$7.58

73! =paul= W8KC
Collector of Ten*Tecs and other fine plastics
<<http://www.acs.oakland.edu/~prvalko>>

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 17:07:01 -0400
From: Tracy@bytemark.com (Tracy)
To: "'rhevan1@ibm.net'" <rhevan1@ibm.net>, "QRP-L (E-mail)" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12713] RE: Resonant Dipole vs everything else.
Message-ID: <01BD93C9.1F06F0A0.tracy@bytemark.com>

In addition to this, I would suggest using some sort of device to properly couple the line to the antenna. Either a choke type BALUN, or a transmission line transformer BALUN.

I swear by the things - not just because I sell them, but because they work. There's about a dozen really good manufacturers to choose from, and there are plans all over the place to make them. (Naturally, I suggest the W2FMI versions ...grin)

I still think open wire feeder, with the proper transformer and NO TUNER for a single band dipole is the best bet, but can be difficult to construct.

Tracy, N4LGH #1453

-----Original Message-----

From: Ronald H. Evans [SMTP:rhevan1@ibm.net]
Sent: Tuesday, June 09, 1998 3:12 PM
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion
Subject: Resonant Dipole vs everything else.

I notice that among us QRP types there is a prejudice for open wire line, usually 400 ohm, and non resonant antennas of one sort or another. As evidence may I present the recent thread on the ZM-2 and the many messages on other types of tuners. I would like to suggest that at HF frequencies a tuner is not necessary. Furthermore, it is almost impossible to beat a center fed resonant dipole fed with 52 ohm coax placed at least 1/2 wavelength above the ground for a simple, efficient antenna. To beat such an antenna as a radiator, even at low angles, you have to build some kind of gain antenna and put it up high.

My argument goes like this. From 3 to 30 MHz. the RF loss in 50 feet of RG-58/U is less than the loss in even an efficient tuner. Cut to the 468/freq in MHz. and fed in the center with RG-58/U a dipole presents (after trimming for lowest SWR) a good match over the entire amateur band to the 50 ohm output impedance of our radios. Therefore no tuner is required. (OK, a dipole will not present less than a 2:1 SWR over the whole 80 meter band. Also, nobody I know has ever placed an 80 meter dipole 1/2 wavelength (132

ft.) in the air.) But for the other bands put up a dipole. Feed it in the center with coax. Cut it for the center of your band of choice and start counting the contacts.

72, Ron K4KTB

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 16:52:25 EDT
From: FrConrad@aol.com
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12714] NiCad Memory, a Theological Reflection
Message-ID: <894c6c3d.357da08b@aol.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear All,

Here's the straight scoop on NiCad memory.

No Kidding.

All NiCads start out believing that they will last forever. Then the changes and chances of this world take hold. They are overcharged, under-appreciated, ignored, heated, frozen, dropped, picked-up and dropped again, over worked and then left to languish for long periods without stimulation and generally abused.

Of course, they remember all this (there being few NiCad therapists or NiCad pastoral counselors) and all this abuse gradually wears them down. There is no option for "venting" NiCads.

Somewhere around middle age (take the age of death and divide by two) they come to grips with that bit of nickel-cadmium-ash-wednesday wisdom, to wit:

"Remember that you are dust, and to dust you will return."

Then, having come to grips with their mortality awareness, most NiCads spend the remainder of their years putting out less and less energy, but often having more and more fun in the process.

At least that has been my experience...for both NiCads and people.

Pax et Lux

John+

WB6MFS

P.S. I built my ZM-2 Tuner into a 3x5 metal chassis and it is much more resistant to stray RF.

P.P.S. I keep my Altoids in the plastic box that comes with the ZM-2 kit.--JC+

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 17:02:08 -0400
From: Bill Howell <bhowell@mail.utexas.edu>
To: Bigbob97@aol.com
Cc: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12715] Re: Acrobat help
Message-ID: <199806092102.RAA34424@nss4.cc.Lehigh.EDU>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Bob Wrote:

I've been looking up data sheets on the Motorola, Harris and Texas Instrument web sites. They are in .PDF format. Can read the ones from Motorola but not the other two companies. Only difference seems to be that the ones I can't read are bigger than 100K.

73,

Bob WB2DHK in Jersey City, NJ

//

Bob... I've come across .PDF's that wouldn't "read". As it turned out, I was using an older version of Acrobat (2.0 or thereabouts).

I downloaded a newer version (3.0 I think) and the new version reads all the PDF's I've run across.

Maybe you simply need a later version of Acrobat.

Bill Howell

University of Texas at Austin
College of Fine Arts
Electronic Maintenance
N5ALO QRP-L #415

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 17:41:26 EDT
From: DENNISMO@aol.com
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12716] Re: NiCad Memory, a Theological Reflection
Message-ID: <76078d7.357dac07@aol.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Fr. Conrad -

I think I know what you mean. It sounds as if you really have a handle on this subject! I, for one, and maybe others on this list would like to send you all our "troubled" NiCads for counseling. Please let us know the following:

1. How we may go about making an appointment?
2. Would you use group therapy or see them individually?
3. Are follow-up sessions usually necessary or is it dertermined for each individual case?
4. Would you charge a fixed fee or jsut request a donation?
5. Would the fee or donation be based on the NiCad's size, voltage, amp/hr, etc.?

And finally....

6. Do you think it would be beneficial for us to have you console our new NiCads prior to
putting them in service perhaps avoiding future problems?

Look forward to hearing from you as so many of my NiCad batteries are in serious need of help.

72's de Denny AD6EZ <><

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 14:39:57 -0700
From: "Kurt McCullum" <kdmccullum@bigfoot.com>
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12717] New to the list
Message-ID: <01bd93ef\$25c9f060\$0501a8c0@canon.flash.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I've been reading the posts to the list for a few days and I decided to step out of the shadows and introduce myself as well as ask for some advice. I was licensed in 92 but somewhere in 94 my rigs found new homes (I was broke at the time). But I did keep all of my books, my straight key and my 1927 Vibroplex Bug. As my wife and I were packing for the move to our new home I found the box of radio books and that was enough to be bitten by the bug again. So I am in the process of gathering information on simple kits that I get my feet wet with. I've got a large stash of parts to pull from but I need some crystals. Where is the best place to locate some 80m & 40m crystals? The only other question I've got is on antennas. My new home has restrictions that prevent all antennas from the roof. The attic is off limits (XYL doesn't want coax going from the garage, through the second floor and into the attic.) so that puts me in the garage which is on the bottom floor. Any advice here? One last note on the house, it's steel framed. Will this make reception more difficult?

Thanks for any help you can provide. I'm enjoying the list.

Kurt McCullum
KD6GWU

Date: Mon, 8 Jun 1998 20:22:37 +0100
From: Keith Huggett <keith@g8izz.demon.co.uk>
To: rhands@hwcen.org
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12718] A LITTLE FUNNY COMMUNICATION TRIVA
Message-ID: <mAb6NGA9nDf1EwAe@g8izz.demon.co.uk>
MIME-Version: 1.0

In message <199806072217.SAA17468@hwcen.org>, Ronald Hands
<rhands@hwcen.org> writes
>

>
>-----
>
>> Anyone know who used this little one liner and why?
>> The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog
>
> This appeared often on the teletypes at the newspaper where I worked,
>when newspapers still had teletypes.
> But as I recall, it had an extra word:
> The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog's back.
> Can't remember whether the apostrophe was really in there.
> The other favorite for limbering up the keyboard fingers was:
> Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party.
>
>-- Ron VE3SP
>
>
Too late in the day (OK it's only 8:21 in the evening here in UK but I
have just had two beers) to analyse for the missing word but original
used all the letters of the alphahbet and was used both for typing skills
and for teleetype testing.

--
Keith Huggett

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 17:53:06 -0400
From: Thomas Isgro <kc8dgu@postoffice.worldnet.att.net>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12719] Another Satisfied Norcal Zombie
Message-ID: <357DAEC2.206D@postoffice.worldnet.att.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The replacement copy of the Spring QRPP was received yesterday
(Monday). Gee, and I only had to ask Jim for it last week.(HI-HI).
Thanks Jim for the kind of service we Norcal Zombies have become
accustomed to.

--

73 de
KI8CZ
Tom Isgro

OHIO

<http://www.qsl.net/ki8cz>

10-X #68364 SCI #1479 QRP-L #945 ARS #203 ARCI #9606
C.A.T.T #2115 FIST 2360 NORCAL ARRL

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 16:08:26 -0400
From: w2bj@juno.com (Barry J Minsky)
To: msparkes@juno.com
Cc: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12720] Re: Emtech ZM-1 no longer made? Options?
Message-ID: <19980609.174906.15158.0.w2bj@juno.com>

Roy now makes the ZM-2 tuner which also has an LED matching circuit.
72/73,
Barry J. Minsky, W2BJ
ARRL, QRP ARCI #8871, NorCal #1560, QRP-L #1543, FISTS #2701,
Knightlites, Adventure Radio Society #359,
Six Club #151, Quarter Century Wireless Ass'n #29298, Old Old Timers
Club #3723
Amateur Radio Missionary Service

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 14:54:04 -0700 (PDT)
From: Danh Le <dql@slip.net>
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12721] Re: Resonant Dipole vs everything else.
Message-ID: <E0yjWLF-0003fw-00@slip-3.slip.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi Ron,

rhevan1@ibm.net wrote:

>I notice that among us QRP types there is a prejudice for open wire line,
>usually 400 ohm, and non resonant antennas of one sort or another. As
>evidence may I present the recent thread on the ZM-2 and the many messages
>on other types of tuners. I would like to suggest that at HF frequencies a
>tuner is not necessary. Furthermore, it is almost impossible to beat a
>center fed resonant dipole fed with 52 ohm coax placed at least 1/2
>wavelength above the ground for a simple, efficient antenna. To beat such
>an antenna as a radiator, even at low angles, you have to build some kind
>of gain antenna and put it up high.

The tuner is NEVER NEEDED on a resonant antenna for which it was designed on
(there is only ONE such frequency) When one starts operating further away
from the resonant frequency, the tuner is required to fool the
transmitter into thinking that it has a perfect load. Thus preventing
the ALC circuitry on the transmitter to cut its output power. Note that
this has nothing to do with the SWR of the antenna (probably very high
depending on how far away from the resonant frequency of that antenna)

>My argument goes like this. From 3 to 30 MHz. the RF loss in 50 feet of
>RG-58/U is less than the loss in even an efficient tuner. Cut to the
>468/freq in MHz. and fed in the center with RG-58/U a dipole presents (after
>trimming for lowest SWR) a good match over the entire amateur band to the 50
>ohm output impedance of our radios. Therefore no tuner is required.

True, only if the antenna length is resonant for the frequency you are
operating on. Coax loss is very high when the SWR goes up. The beauty about
feeding the center fed dipole with open feed line is that the loss is very
small even with very high SWR. A tuner is now required to match 450 ohm to
50 ohm.

>a dipole will not present less than a 2:1 SWR over the whole 80 meter band.
>Also, nobody I know has ever placed an 80 meter dipole 1/2 wavelength (132
>ft.) in the air.) But for the other bands put up a dipole. Feed it in the
>center with coax. Cut it for the center of your band of choice and start
>counting the contacts.

I have been experimenting with a centerfed antenna for the past 6 months with
surprising success. The antenna is a 80m dipole fed with 450 ohm open feed
line.

It is bent into a "Z" pattern to fit the property. The two ends of the
antenna sloping down to 12 ft from the flat top at 40 ft. The antenna works
from 160m to 10m including WARC bands. I have worked around 70 countries and
hundreds of QSOs with the power setting from 5w to 50w.

This antenna is also a lot nicer and lighter than my 4 band fan dipole which
I used before.

>72, Ron K4KTB

72 de Dan, ke6d

Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1998 22:58:33 +0000
From: "Frank G3YCC" <g3ycc@g3ycc.prestel.co.uk>
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU, gqrp-1@blacksheep.org
Subject: [12722] More on that quick brown fox
Message-ID: <E0yjWQA-0006kn-00@hen.scotland.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

I saw this message on the packet BBS, which may be of interest:

A PANAGRAM, is a sentence which uses all 26 letters of the alphabet.

Here are a few more, instead of the usual.. "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" that is usually seen all over the place...

- a: xylophone wizard begets quick jive form
- b: wet squid's inky haze veils sex of jumping crab
- c: jackdaws love my big sphinx of quartz
- d: pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs
- e: the five boxing wizards jump quickly
- f: quick wafting zephyrs vex bold jim
- g: Mr Jock, TV quiz PhD, bags few lynx
- h: six plump boys guzzling cheap raw vodka quite joyfully
- i: XV quick nymphs beg fjord waltz

73s de PAUL. G1DAT @ GB7NEM #12.GBR.EU (Middlesbrough)

--73--

Frank G3YCC G QRP 042

email: g3ycc@g3ycc.prestel.co.uk
QRP web Site: <http://www.homeusers.prestel.co.uk/g3ycc/>
Packet: G3YCC@GB7HUL

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 22:27:24 +0000
From: Ed Loranger <we6w@qsl.net>
To: Kurt McCullum <kdmccullum@bigfoot.com>
Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>
Subject: [12723] Re: New to the list
Message-ID: <357DB6CC.27A6@qsl.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I have the following links! I worked hard for them
and am glad to share (In the spirit of QRP-1)!!!
Best to you Kurt and welcome to the best corner
of this hobby!!!

<http://www.qsl.net/g3pto/loop.html>

This won't disappoint! Also a homebrew variable TX cap:
http://gallery.uunet.be/0N4CEQ/ant_en.htm

This is good core information you need:
<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/csl/magloop.htm>

I have this one at home:
<http://WWW.CAM.ORG/~mboukri/techpage/techpage.html>
Here's some of the KD7S article:
<http://www.qsl.net/~wd8rif/text/smtrloop.txt>

Patent database has trombone style tuner:
http://patent.womplex.ibm.com/details?patent_number=5625367

Nice Receiving loop information:
<http://home.on.rogers.wave.ca/werner/loop-1.gif>

Some homebrew device you want to know about!
<http://www.webex.net/~skywaves/ANTENNA/antsys.htm>

Adcock style is a surprise!
<http://user.tninet.se/~acz732k/antennas/dirant.htm>

Visit my antenna webpage for my tested junk:
<http://www.qsl.net/we6w/ant0.htm>

Kurt McCullum wrote:

>
> Ed, Thanks for the advice. Unfortunately the entire house is steel framed.
> But the garage does have plaster board covering all of the metal studs. The
> antenna you describe sounds very simple. I know where I can get some
> variable capacitors for cheap. Do you have any more information on it that
> you can send me.
>
> Thanks
>
> Kurt /KD6GWU
> 72

--
72, =ED, WE6W/qrp CW ONLY; Proud Member: QRP-L/ARCI/Norcal/ARS/AR
<http://www.qsl.net/we6w> (Enjoying Ham Radio every day.)

Date: Tue, 09 Jun 1998 15:23:58 -0700
From: Jerry Parker <jparker@fix.net>
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU
Subject: [12724] Dayton Reports
Message-ID: <3.0.5.32.19980609152358.007ac900@fix.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

OK, now he has gone and done it.

Tony Fishpool of GQRP fame, the HTML guru in the UK
has let the cat out of the bag.

Bet you thought we were all going to keep the goings on
at Dayton a secret didnt you?

Well, not so!!

Heres the deal.

First of all, we all had such a great time that I had to
go (42 + road hours) home and recuperate and then try to

catch up. Some of our folks even turned right around and went to HamCom.

I acquired over 300 photos during this class act ARCI put on and while there, made arrangements with others for articles. Ron (QRP Quarterly) and I am sure Doug (QRPP) did the same and the articles are now coming in.

The pictures I acquired have gone to Doug and Ron and as for myself I am slowly putting together a report for the NorCal Page.

If you dont get QRPP and the QRP Quarterly, you are going to miss some great stuff. I will be posting a report on the NorCal Page for everyone but QRPP and QRP Quarterly will be required reading. Did I mention there is going to be a test?

Seriously, 4 Days in May was huge, lots going on and lots to cover and report.

There was even a rep from QST there getting info.

Sooooooooooooo.

Check out the upcoming issues of QRP Quarterly and QRPP and of course the many WEB sites the QRP community has up and in the months to come you wont be disappointed!

Enjoy,,,72,,,Jerry...WA6OWR...K

The NorCal Page: <http://www.fix.net/norcal.html>

End of QRP-L Digest 1117

